



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING NOV. 5, 1954

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The 84th Congress And...

EISENHOWER'S ELECTION GAINS AND LOSSES

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

THE NEW CHAIRMEN

WOMEN WHO WON

WHO WAS ON TOP?

WINNERS' ROUNDUP

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capitol quotes

FINAL ROUNDS (DEMOCRATIC)

Smut, Smear and Slander -- "All (the Republicans) can do is stamp, shout and scream -- about their opponents and Communists in government. As a result we haven't heard much lately about the Republican record which the President said was the issue. Instead, as the campaign ends, the image of democracy is defaced by a frenzied outburst of smut, smear and slander -- with the Vice President of the United States, if you please, and the governor of New York leading the shrill Republican chorus of defamation and denunciation to the inglorious, bitter end. Yesterday, in Washington, a singular thing happened. President Eisenhower, when asked if he approved these tactics, said he didn't know about them. Surely this must be the first time in history that the President, the leader of his political party, doesn't even know, let alone influence, his party's campaign. Surely this must be the first time in history that the President and the Vice President of the United States aren't even on speaking terms." Adlai E. Stevenson, Oct. 28 speech.

Foreign Policy Hit -- "Only 10 months ago, President Eisenhower announced that we had seized the initiative from the Russians. Following this, we saw diplomatic defeat at Geneva, the rejection of the European Defense Community program by the French, and now we are told of the possible loss of Viet Nam....(The Nine-Power London Agreement) was not our achievement; it was the achievement of the British. And you will recall that among Asians (the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) is referred to as the white man's protective association." Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Oct. 25 speech.

On Occasion of Seven Republican and Two Democratic Senators Campaigning in Oregon Simultaneously -- "It looks as if they (the Republicans) are four times as scared as the Democrats. They should be. After touring the East and Midwest I can assure you that there is a strong Democratic swing." Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Oct. 28 remark.

Coachman Ike -- "The trouble with the President is that he always seeks to follow Congress and does not exercise dynamic leadership of it. He should follow Congress, but only as a coachman follows his horse -- holding a tight rein. Otherwise the horse will go in no direction or in all directions. Witness his failure to cut McCarthy down to size...to reprimand Knowland for his unwarranted interference in foreign policy." Rep. Emanuel Celler (DN.Y.), Nov. 1 news release.

LATE SALVOS (REPUBLICAN)

Stevenson Scored -- "Stevenson, skipping and quipping his way around the country, has said 'all around the world American prestige has suffered and the initiative is in Communist hands. Our situation since the war has never been more precarious or our influence lower.' Just yesterday he said that the Eisenhower Administration has shown 'mismanagement amounting to genius' in foreign policy. And there was 'no peace in Korea.' In addition, Stevenson has been guilty, probably without being aware that he was doing so, of spreading pro-Communist propaganda as he has attacked with violent fury the economic system of the United States and has praised the Soviet economy. Whatever Stevenson's purpose may be, such statements of praise for the Soviet economy do the cause of the free world great damage. His dislike for our own economic system is his own business, but when he links such criticism with praise of the rapid growth of the Soviet economy, he is performing a grave disservice to us and to the rest of the free world." Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Oct. 28 speech.

Brethren of the Boondoggle -- "In an election year, our ears are dinned by politicians who try to build up fear and worry and turmoil as their personal springboard to jobs on the public payroll. When 20 people are laid off in an airplane factory because of retooling, these psycho-recessionists start with a left-wing jargon about 'mass lay-offs' and 'shocking conditions.' Some of these brethren of the boondoggle speak on the Senate floor itself. Last spring and this spring I listened to prophecies that our country would go to pot unless the American government returned to a policy of paternalism. They have been confounded. The buoyant spirit and determined fight of the people of America are turning back their psychological warfare on our domestic economy and our American way of life." Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Oct. 27 news release.

Billion Dollar Scandal -- "In Washington today the lid is being pried off the most revolting scandal of our time, by far the worst in this nation's history. I refer, of course, to the Federal Housing Administration mess created and nurtured when the Truman Administration controlled the government. The American people were taken for a 'buggy ride' to the tune of one billion dollars by sharpshooters who were permitted by the government -- indeed, it appears they were sheltered -- to reap these windfall profits, making fantastic 'killings' on ridiculously low investments. What makes the situation even more shameful is that our people of low income were the victims. It is one of the blackest pages in American history." Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.), Oct. 25 news release.

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PRESIDENT'S GAINS AND LOSSES

Mr. Eisenhower's Senate Backing Will Be Enough To Win Most Tests

In 84th Congress, Even Though Democrats Will Have Control

Although the Republicans apparently lost control of the Senate, President Eisenhower emerged from Tuesday's election with prospects of about the same degree of voting support for his program in the upper chamber that he had during the 83rd Congress -- enough to win most tests, but too thin a cushion to spare him some bruises.

He can expect slightly more support for his foreign policy during the 84th Congress than in the 83rd, but probably will face a shade more opposition on his domestic program, according to Congressional Quarterly's check of the record. Once again, he'll have to nurse his margins on major votes.

CQ compared the votes and stands of new Senators and their predecessors on key issues which should be reliable barometers to forecast the reception Mr. Eisenhower's program will get in the next two years.

DOMESTIC PROGRAM

Here's how the Senate probably will line up on most major tests of the President's domestic program -- such issues as taxation, public housing, farm price supports, public power, defense, statehood and labor:

	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Dem.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Support	43	4	0	47
Oppose	1	40	1	42
Borderline	3	4	0	7

This tabulation includes Clifford P. Case (R,N.J.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), who lead their opponents in close Senate races. Case rates as a

probable borderline Senator on domestic policy, while his opponent, Charles R. Howell (D), probably would be in the opposition category. Neuberger is among the 40 Democrats expected to oppose the President's domestic program. His predecessor Guy Cordon (R), would be a supporter.

The total of 47 equals the number of Senators the President generally could count on during the 83rd Congress, but the opposition column increased by three. Three fewer Senators will march down the center, dividing their "anti's" and "pro's" about equally.

NARROW VICTORIES PROBABLE

Of course, the President will win some tests and lose others by different margins than the breakdown indicates. Not even his most consistent opponents will say "no" to Mr. Eisenhower every time. And few Senators will vote with him on every issue. But the new Senators and holdovers will give the President narrow victories on most major, controversial points of his domestic program.

In 1954, the President won Congressional approval of nearly 65 percent of his program -- foreign and domestic, key points and minor. Of 19 major programs, Congress okayed 13.

On Mr. Eisenhower's foreign policy, the new Senate probably will shake down like this on such issues as foreign aid, reciprocal trade, immigration, overseas military commitments, and the Bricker amendment to curb treaty powers:

	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Dem.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Support	20	25	1	46
Oppose	22	14	0	36
Borderline	5	9	0	14

SLIGHT GAIN SHOWN

That represents a gain of four supporters, a drop of one among the opposition, and a decrease of three in the number of borderline Senators. Case, Howell, and Neuberger would support the President's foreign policy, while Cordon would rate on balance as an opponent.

Senators were rated on the basis of their stands during 1953 and 1954. Strategy in both parties may change as the 1956 election approaches. During the campaign, the President said he feared Democrats might resort to obstructionism if such tactics would help their 1956 drive for the Presidency. Democratic leaders promised to shun a "cold war" with the White House.

Some "Taft Republicans" may stray from the Administration line if they decide the President could have won more votes for the GOP with policies further right of center.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

Most of the President's support on foreign policy probably will come from the East, while Midwesterners will be his main hurdles. Here's the breakdown:

	East	South	Midwest	West
Support	19	9	9	9
Oppose	4	12	13	7
Borderline	1	5	2	6

The East also figures to be the President's main comfort on domestic matters, but the Midwest will run a close second. Most opposition will come from the solidly Democratic South. The figures:

	East	South	Midwest	West
Support	17	3	16	11
Oppose	6	19	6	11
Borderline	1	4	2	0

All 13 of the Midwesterners expected to oppose the President on foreign policy are Republicans. Fourteen of the 19 foreign policy backers who will represent Eastern states are Republicans. Since no Southern Republicans will be in the Senate, Democrats account for the South's totals.

On domestic policy, only one of the President's Eastern backers is a Democrat, and all 16 supporters in the Midwest's column are Republicans. No Western Democrat is likely to support Mr. Eisenhower's domestic program consistently. No Eastern or Western Republican is expected to be an outright opponent.

The chart on this page compares the stands of the "new" Senators on Eisenhower policies with those of their predecessors. Where two Senators held the same seat during the 83rd Congress, for this comparison CQ used the record of the one who was in office longer. For

New Senators vs. Old

WILL EISENHOWER'S PROGRAM GAIN, LOSE OR BREAK EVEN?

- + GAIN—Expected to support Eisenhower more than predecessor.
 = LOSS—Expected to support Eisenhower less.
 = BREAK EVEN—Expected to vote like predecessor.

NEW SENATOR	OLD SENATOR	FOREIGN	DOMESTIC
Aldott (R Colo.)	Johnson (D)	+	+
Martin (R Iowa)	Gillette (D)	=	+
Barkley (D Ky.)	Cooper (R)	=	=
McNamara (D Mich.)	Ferguson (R)	=	=
Curtis (R Neb.)	Griswold (R)	=	=
Hruska (R Neb.)	Butler (R)	=	=
Bible (D Nev.)	McCarran (D)	=	=
Cotton (R N.H.)	Upton (R)	+	=
Case (R N.J.)	Hendrickson (R)	+	=
Neuberger (D Ore.)	Cordon (R)	+	=
Scott (D N.C.)	Lennon (D)	+	=
Bender (R Ohio)	Burke (D)	=	+
Thurmond (D S.C.)	Maybank (D)	=	=
O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)	Hunt (D)	=	=

	GAINS	LOSES	BREAKS EVEN
FOREIGN	5	2	7
DOMESTIC	3	6	5

• Probable winner

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example, the record of Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) was compared to stands taken by the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), rather than to Hunt's temporary successor, Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.).

Howell and Case, the contestants for a New Jersey Senate seat, both probably would support the President's foreign policy more than Sen. Arthur C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), whose seat they sought. And both would back the President less on domestic matters than Hendrickson did, although the margin of difference in Howell's case would be greater.

Two Make Senate Comebacks

14 "NEWCOMERS" WILL BE SEATED IN JANUARY

The Senate will have 14 "new" Members next year, including six who have served in the House, two former Senators and two ex-governors. All 14 have had previous experience in politics, and most are lawyers and veterans.

Those resuming their Senate careers are Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who served from 1933-52, and Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), who presided over the Senate as Vice President from 1949-53, and was Senate Democratic leader from 1937-49. The ex-governors are W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) and J. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who ran for the Presidency on the States Rights ticket in 1948 and won his Senate race this year in an unusual "write-in" campaign.

Those with service in the House are Reps. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), and George H. Bender (R Ohio). New Jersey apparently will be represented by ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (R).

The newcomers also include Gordon Allott (R Colo.), who served as Colorado's lieutenant governor for the past four years; Alan Bible (D Nev.), former attorney general of Nevada; Patrick McNamara (D), Detroit construction firm executive and unpaid president of an AFL pipe-fitters union; and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), journalist and member of the Oregon state senate.

The oldest "new" Senator is Barkley, who will be 77 on Nov. 24. The youngest is Neuberger, who will be 42 Dec. 26. The average age of the newcomers is 55.

The "New" Senators

The new Senators, their backgrounds and stances on current issues, and the states they represent, include:

COLORADO -- Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R), 47, Lamar attorney, takes over the Senate seat held for the past 18 years by retiring Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D), 70, a frequent Administration critic. Allott, lieutenant governor for the past four years, previously served as city, county and district attorney in Southern Colorado. Once active in the Young Republican movement, Allott was a delegate to Republican National Conventions in 1948 and 1952 and was pledged to his close friend, Harold E. Stassen. But he is now a staunch supporter of the Eisenhower Administration on both foreign and domestic policy. He has been critical of the new flexible farm support law, however, which is "not a panacea" for farm problems, in his opinion. He also wants more credit extended to drought-stricken farmers.

IOWA -- Rep. Thomas Ellsworth Martin (R), 61, Iowa City attorney and lawyer, won his Senate seat from the veteran Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D), 75. Martin served eight terms in the House, where he was particularly interested in stockpiling, tax, social security and universal military training legislation. Martin actively supported the President 54 per cent of the time during the 83rd Congress, backing him on such key issues as flexible farm supports and defense funds, but opposing Mr. Eisenhower on foreign aid. Should the President submit the UMT issue to the 84th Congress he will find a strong supporter in Martin, a former professor of military science and tactics who is opposed to peacetime conscription. Martin served on the House Military Affairs and Ways and Means Committees. In the Senate he probably will give the Administration more support on domestic issues, less on foreign issues than did Gillette.

KENTUCKY -- Alben William Barkley (D), 76-year-old Paducah attorney, will return to the Senate as result of his defeat of incumbent Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R), 53. Barkley, a former Senator, served as Democratic leader from 1937-49, and presided over the upper chamber as Vice President from 1949-53. Barkley has been in political life for half a century, including 14

years in the House, from 1913-27, and 22 years in the Senate, from 1927-49. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1952. Barkley helped put through the Senate many social welfare proposals of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. He backed TVA and rigid farm price supports, the GI Bill of Rights, federal aid to education and many war and post-war foreign aid measures including the Marshall Plan and arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations. He opposed passage of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Barkley has been very critical of the Eisenhower Administration's farm, labor, tax and power policies. He will back the present Administration on foreign policy but will not give it as much support on domestic issues as did Cooper.

MICHIGAN -- Patrick Vincent McNamara, 60, vice president of a Detroit construction firm, member of the Detroit board of education, and an unpaid president of a local pipefitters union, scored a surprise victory over Sen. Homer Ferguson (R), 65, Senate GOP Policy Committee Chairman, who had gone down the line for the Eisenhower Administration. Although he is a businessman, McNamara has long experience in the labor movement. In 1934 he served as the first state president of the Automobile Workers of America, which later became the UAW-CIO, and in 1936 he took over the presidency of Pipe Fitters Local 636 (AFL), which has had a no-strike record with McNamara at its head. McNamara bowed out of the 1948 Senate race in favor of ex-Rep. Frank E. Hook (D), but automatically became the Democratic nominee in 1954 when ex-Sen. Blair Moody (D) died just before the primary. He campaigned principally against the Eisenhower Administration's economic, labor and farm policies, but he is also interested in "more adequate" old age pensions and education and civil rights legislation. McNamara probably will oppose the Eisenhower Administration on many domestic issues, but back it on foreign policy.

NEBRASKA -- Rep. Carl Thomas Curtis (R), 49, Minden attorney takes over the seat of the late Sen. Dwight Griswold (R) after serving 16 years in the House. As a Representative, Curtis went along with the Administration's flexible farm support, defense and tax proposals, but opposed it on public housing and foreign aid. As Chairman of a Social Security Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Curtis sponsored a social security bill patterned along the line of one advanced by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The Eisenhower Administration sidetracked the measure, and Curtis later went along with a much broader bill backed by the Administration. Curtis had an Eisenhower-Support record of 54 per cent for the 83rd Congress and 76 per cent during 1953, as compared with the 71 percent support record of Griswold in 1953.

NEBRASKA -- Rep. Roman Lee Hruska, 50, Omaha attorney, takes the Senate seat of the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R), long a political power in the state and a bitter opponent of the foreign policy programs of both Democratic and Republican Administrations, and of New Deal and Fair Deal economic measures. A freshman Congressman, Hruska was drafted by the Republican State Central Committee to run for the Senate following Butler's death July 1. Hruska supported the President on 74 percent of the Eisenhower roll calls during the 83rd Congress, backing its defense, tax, power and flexible farm price-support programs, but opposing it on foreign aid and public housing. In the House he served on the Appropriations Committee. He served eight years as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Douglas County, and was board chairman from 1945-52.

NEVADA -- Alan Bible, 45, Reno attorney, will take over the Senate seat left vacant by his old mentor and former law partner, the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D), long the political power in the state. Bible failed in his first attempt at the Senate in 1952, when Thomas B. Meckling, a political unknown, caught the McCarran organization by surprise and beat Bible by 475 votes in the primary. The Democratic State Committee unanimously

selected Bible to run for the Senate following McCarran's death Sept. 28, but it took a decision by the State Supreme Court to clear away legal roadblocks raised by the Republicans to balk a special election. Bible is likely to vote much as McCarran did and McCarran frequently differed with the Administration on both foreign and domestic policy. Specifically, Bible has announced his support of the Internal Security Act sponsored by McCarran, and higher import duties on wool, lead and zinc. Bible, who has been in state politics for about 20 years, served as state attorney general from 1943-50.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Rep. Norris Cotton (R), 54, Lebanon attorney, is moving up to the Senate after serving four terms in the House seat formerly occupied by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Cotton was a member of the state's all-Eisenhower delegation to the 1952 Republican National Convention. He supported the President 82 per cent of the time in 1953, and 60 per cent of the time in the entire 83rd Congress. Sen. Robert W. Upton, who Cotton succeeds in the Senate, supported the President 83 per cent of the time in 1954, while the late Sen. Charles Tobey (R), who originally held the seat, had a 29 per cent support record in 1953. A backer of foreign aid legislation, Cotton favored the Administration's flexible farm price-support program, its tax policy and reciprocal trade, but opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway and public housing. Cotton has been in state politics for 30 years, served as speaker of the state house of representatives prior to his election to the House in 1946. He has served on the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees.

NEW JERSEY -- Ex-Rep. Clifford Philip Case (R), 50, Rahway attorney, was an apparent winner in the New Jersey Senate race despite opposition of Old Guard Republicans and supporters of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), who labeled him a "leftwing socialist" and "darling of the ADA." Case, a supporter of President Eisenhower, took an anti-McCarthy stand, and campaigned as a member of "Ike's team." He claimed his election would give state approval of the Eisenhower Administration. Case supported the President only 59 per cent of the time in 1953, prior to his resignation from the House seat he had held for nine years to become president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, a civil rights group. During his Congressional service, Case frequently crossed party lines to vote with the Democrats. In 1953 he supported the Administration on foreign policy, defense and public housing issues, but opposed it on the submerged oil lands bill. He has been particularly interested in civil rights, education and welfare legislation, and he served on the Judiciary, Education, Civil Service and Claims Committees while in the House. Case is likely to differ with the Administration more frequently on domestic issues than did retiring Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R) 56, but to give it more support on foreign policy.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Ex-Gov. William Kerr Scott (D), 58, Haw River farmer, is a supporter of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations and a 1952 backer of Adlai E. Stevenson. He is expected to follow the voting pattern of ex-Sen. Frank P. Graham (D), who appointed him to the Senate, rather than that of the late Sen. Willis Smith (D) and Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D), 48, whom Scott defeated in the primary. Scott differs with Administration farm, power, labor and tax policies, but goes along with it on foreign policy. Scott has been in politics 25 years, served three terms as state commissioner of agriculture and one term as governor, from 1948-52. As governor, he pushed highway, school and rural electrification programs, and appointed the first Negro to the State Board of Education. He is in favor of local handling of the civil rights issue.

OHIO -- Rep. George Harrison Bender (R), 58, businessman and publisher of Chagrin Falls, campaigning on a platform of "100 percent support" for the Eisenhower Administration, won the seat of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R), which had been held by appointment for the past year and a half by Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D) 56, of Cleveland. Bender defeated Burke for election in a race in which Bender defended the Administration's economic, labor and farm policies, which were challenged by Burke. Bender has been in Ohio politics for 35 years, served in the Ohio legislature for 10 years and for six terms as Congressman at large.

In 1952, after the state was redistricted, Bender was elected to represent a suburban Cleveland district. He has been chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Central Committee since 1936. Bender served as the cheer leader for Taft's drive for the GOP Presidential nomination in the past four Republican national conventions. But he swung into President Eisenhower's column in the 83rd Congress, although this meant an about-face in his opposition to foreign aid and public housing. Bender regards the President as "the greatest asset" to the Republican party since Lincoln. He actively supported the Administration 76 percent of the time during the past two years, opposed it only 10 percent. He will give the President more support on domestic issues than Burke did, and about as much on foreign policy.

OREGON -- Richard Lewis Neuberger (D), 41, Portland writer, is the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from Oregon since 1914. His election is regarded as a defeat for the Administration's "partnership power policy" advanced by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, former Oregon governor. With the support of Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), the Senate's lone independent and bitter critic of the Administration's domestic policies, Neuberger blasted Administration cutbacks in public power funds, the "abandonment" of the Hells Canyon site on the Snake River to private power development, its support of the "states rights" submerged oil lands measure, and its opposition to the "oil for education" proposal, and the Dixon-Yates power contract. He also opposed the Administration's tax, farm, and labor policies, and promised to seek a seat on the Senate Agriculture Committee to watch out for the state's timber interests. Victim of the Neuberger victory was Sen. Guy Cordon (R), a 10-year Senate veteran who backed the Administration's domestic policies and served as Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. Neuberger will support the Administration on foreign policy more than Cordon, but is more apt to oppose its domestic policies. Neuberger's election breaks up the Neuberger legislative team at the state capitol, where he has served in the state senate, his wife Maurine in the state house of representatives.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Ex-Gov. James Strom Thurmond (D), 51, Aiken attorney, won his Senate seat the hard way -- by "write-in" votes, the first successful "write-in" attempt in modern times. While governor of South Carolina, Thurmond ran as States Rights candidate for the Presidency in 1948. He was an unsuccessful Senate candidate in 1950. In 1952 he teamed with Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) to support Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency, and Byrnes supported Thurmond in his "write-in" drive this year. Thurmond got into the race after the Democratic state executive committee, acting under a state law passed during Thurmond's governorship, by-passed a special primary and named State Sen. Edgar A. Brown (D) to the six-year Senate term for which Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D) was nominated, prior to his death on Sept. 1. Thurmond's issue: "whether 31 men shall choose the United States Senator, or whether the people shall choose him." Thurmond has promised to serve only two years, and to stand for re-election in 1956 under regular primary procedure. He is likely to oppose the Administration on many foreign and domestic issues, as Maybank did, particularly on farm price supports and foreign aid.

WYOMING -- Ex-Sen. Joseph Christopher O'Mahoney (D), 70, Cheyenne attorney, resumes his 19-year-old Senate career which began on Dec. 18, 1933, and ended temporarily when he fell beneath the Eisenhower landslide in 1952. O'Mahoney supported most of the policies of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations while he was in the Senate, where he served as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and the Subcommittee on Armed Services of the Appropriations Committee. O'Mahoney is likely to support the President on some, but not all foreign policy votes -- he has been critical of reciprocal trade, but he is likely to part company with the Administration on farm, power and tax issues, and possibly defense issues as well. O'Mahoney is particularly interested in the development of his state's water, and shale oil resources. He takes over the seat of his close friend and colleague, the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D), who killed himself on June 19. Hunt gave the Administration moderate support.

Congress Goes Democratic

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE CONTROL DUE IN JANUARY

Democratic gains as a result of the Nov. 2 election will empower them to organize both the House and Senate when the 84th Congress convenes in January.

Democrats will take control of the House with a 232 to 203 margin over the Republicans, enough to oust GOP chairmen from the 19 standing committee chairmanships.

Unless recounts change the outcome, Democrats will seat 48 Senators, while Republicans will seat 47. The one independent, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), said Nov. 3 he would vote with the Democrats on organization of the Senate. If so, this would give them a majority, and permit them to take control of the 15 Senate standing committees.

Joint committee chairmanships will also change from Republican to Democratic control.

When Congress reorganizes, most Democrats who were ranking minority members of standing committees during the 83rd Congress will move into chairmanships. The present GOP chairmen will become ranking minority members. Here is Congressional Quarterly's analysis of how the new line-up will look:

HOUSE

The new Democratic bosses of the House can be expected to oppose President Eisenhower more often than did their Republican predecessors.

On all roll calls which tested the Eisenhower program, only one of the prospective "new" chairmen of the 19 House standing committees supported the President more frequently than did his Republican predecessor. In addition, some Democrats taking over committee gavels have bucked the President on specific phases of his program.

Eleven Democratic Representatives are scheduled to return to the chairmanships they held just two years ago, before the Republicans swept them from control of Congress. Eight in line to become chairmen in the 84th Congress have not held the top post before.

With return of House control to the Democrats, the South will reclaim the big share of the chairmanships. Nine Southerners are in line. Four chairmanships will go to the Border states on the South's fringes, three to the East, two to the Midwest and one to the Pacific Coast. In the 83rd Congress, GOP chairmanships were divided between 14 Midwestern and five Eastern Representatives.

PRESIDENT'S LONE GAIN

The President's lone gain in Active Eisenhower Support, based on voting record, will be on the important Armed Services Committee. CQ said Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), who will return as Chairman, has backed the President more frequently on House roll calls than has Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.).

A committee chairman is a powerful House figure. He often determines the legislation his committee will act on and pilots it through its course on the floor. Here are comparisons of the Democrats expected to take over with the Republicans they will replace. Included are ages of the lawmakers their Eisenhower-Support percentages, (showing how frequently they backed the President on roll calls during the 83rd Congress which involved decisions on his program and leadership), and their views on legislation their committees handle:

Agriculture -- Harold D. Cooley (N.C.), 57, 46 percent Active Eisenhower Support, to replace Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), 61, 78 percent Eisenhower Support. Cooley was Chairman during 81st and 82nd Congresses. Both men were for rigid farm price supports.

Appropriations -- Clarence Cannon (Mo.), 75, 51 percent, to replace John Taber (N.Y.), 74, 76 percent. Cannon first became chairman in September, 1941. He's generally considered more generous than Taber with appropriations.

Armed Services -- Carl Vinson (Ga.), 70, 46 percent, to replace Dewey Short (Mo.), 56, 43 percent. Vinson was chairman of Armed Services in the 81st and 82nd Congresses. He has been for a big Navy, big Air Force and Universal Military Training. Short fought UMT.

Banking and Currency -- Brent Spence (Ky.), 79, 47 percent, to replace Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.), 61, 67 percent. Spence, who first became chairman in 1943, has favored public housing, while Wolcott has opposed it.

District of Columbia -- John L. McMillan (S.C.), 56, 47 percent, to replace Sid Simpson (Ill.), 60, 69 percent. McMillan, chairman in the 79th, 81st and 82nd Congresses, has opposed home rule for the District.

Education and Labor -- Graham A. Barden (N.C.), 58, 29 percent, to replace Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.), 53, 75 percent. Barden first took the chair in June, 1950. That year he helped block a bill for federal aid to education by his stand against granting funds to private and parochial schools.

Foreign Affairs -- James P. Richards (S.C.), 60, 37 percent, to replace Robert B. Chipfield (Ill.), 54, 69 percent. Richards first became Chairman in May, 1951. A former UN delegate, he supported Truman Administration foreign policy by and large, but worked for cuts in foreign aid money.

Government Operations -- William L. Dawson (Ill.), 68, 36 percent, to replace Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), 79, 44 percent. Dawson became the first Negro Chairman in the 81st Congress. He is for civil rights legislation and favored giving President Eisenhower government reorganization powers.

House Administration -- Omar Burleson (Tex.), 48, 44 percent, to replace Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa), 67, 83

percent. This committee handles matters relating to House employees and office buildings, election credentials and qualifications.

Interior and Insular Affairs -- Clair Engle (Calif.), 43, 60 percent Active Eisenhower Support, to replace A.L. Miller (Neb.), 62, 76 percent. Engle has favored statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, is former Chairman of the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee. He is one of few Californians who has not indicated opposition to the Administration's Colorado River Storage project.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- J. Percy Priest (Tenn.), 54, 53 percent, to replace Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.), 64, 85 percent. Priest, Democratic Whip or Floor Leader, has tried to limit Atomic Energy Commission authority to contract for electric power. He voted against recommitment of the Eisenhower health reinsurance plan, reported by his Committee this year.

Judiciary -- Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), 66, 42 percent, to replace Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.), 64, 51 percent. Celler headed Judiciary during the 81st and 82nd Congresses. He has supported civil rights measures, admission of displaced persons. He voted to outlaw the Communist Party, though he said the provision was "palpably unconstitutional." He is against giving the vote to 18-year-olds.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries -- Herbert C. Bonner (N.C.), 63, 29 percent, to replace Alvin F. Weichel (Ohio), 53, 40 percent. Bonner was against putting U.S. tankers in a reserve fleet to be resold to the government in emergency, and has been concerned with proposals for requiring half of agricultural surpluses to be shipped to participating countries in U.S. vessels.

Post Office and Civil Service -- Tom Murray (Tenn.), 60, 47 percent, to replace Edward H. Rees (Kan.), 68, 78 percent. Both Murray and Rees opposed the 1954 proposed postal pay raise. They said salary increases should be accompanied by provisions for a general salary reclassification.

Public Works -- Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.), 64, 6 percent Active Eisenhower Support, to replace George A. Dondero (Mich.), 70, 65 percent. Buckley, Chairman during the 82nd Congress, has favored most New Deal-Fair Deal legislation. He has offered legislation to provide federal aid to build city streets. Buckley actually voted against the President's program on only 21 percent of the Eisenhower roll calls, so his low Support percentage resulted largely from failures to vote.

Rules -- Howard W. Smith (Va.), 71, 46 percent, to replace Leo E. Allen (Ill.), 56, 82 percent. Smith, a bitter opponent of Roosevelt-Truman policies, has called public housing "evil" and "socialistic," opposed statehood for Hawaii and extension of the excess-profits tax on corporations. Unlike the Senate the House often operates under restrictions on debate and type of amendments or motions permitted, and its Rules Committee usually determines what legislation it will consider. Smith will have much to say about which bills reach the House floor through normal channels, and when and how they will be taken up.

Un-American Activities -- Francis E. Walter (Pa.), 60, 63 percent, to replace Harold H. Velde (Ill.), 44, 64 percent. Co-author of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Walter has favored outlawing the Communist Party. He introduced a measure to permit wiretapping in national security cases. Walter, however, said Nov. 3 he will ask the House in January to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee, and transfer its functions to the Judiciary Committee.

Veterans Affairs -- Olin E. Teague (Tex.), 44, 37 percent, to replace Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), 73, 86 percent. An 11 times decorated veteran of World War II, Teague has introduced bills to extend time for vocational training of disabled veterans, veterans housing loans and has sought to increase Veterans Administration funds.

Ways and means (taxes) -- Jere Cooper (Tenn.), 61, 60 percent, to replace Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.), 79, 63 percent Active Eisenhower Support. Cooper fought to increase individual income tax exemptions and criticized allowing deductions on stockholders' income from corporate dividends. He has supported reciprocal trade agreements.

SENATE

President Eisenhower probably will lose support at 15 strategic Senate outposts -- the committee chairmanships -- if the Democrats hold their lead and snatch control from the Republicans.

But a check of voting records shows that the President could have fared worse. Four of the 15 prospective Democratic chairmen scored above the Democratic Senate average -- 41 percent -- in Eisenhower Support during the 83rd Congress, 1953-54. Eisenhower Support measures the frequency with which a Member of Congress votes in agreement with the President on roll calls on which Mr. Eisenhower's stand is known.

Eight of the 15 Republican chairmen voted with the President more consistently than the GOP Senate average, which was 72 percent.

Thirteen of the Democrats in line for chairmanships of standing committees had lower Support scores than the Republicans they would succeed. One Democrat ranked higher than his Republican predecessor, and one had the same score. Three of the 13 Democrats who had lower scores were less than 10 points below the GOP chairmen.

SOUTH GAINS

Southerners, who held no standing committee chairmanships during the 83rd Congress, would hold eight in a Democratic Senate. The West would have four, West Virginia -- a Border state -- two, the East one, and the Midwest none. That would be a big come-down for the Midwest, which held seven chairmanships during the Republican 83rd Congress, when Easterners headed six committees and Westerners two.

Democratic control, however, remains problematical even with a one-vote majority. Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), second-ranking Democrat in point of service, said

Nov. 4 that his Party would be "reluctant" to organize the Senate with such a slim majority. But other Democrats scoffed at this strategy.

Traditionally, committee chairmen are selected by the party in power on the basis of seniority. The chairman's is often the deciding voice in determining which bills the committee acts upon. He also pilots legislation through the Senate.

SIX RETURN

Six committees probably will have the same chairmen who presided during the Democratic 82nd Congress. These are the Agriculture, Armed Services, District of Columbia, Government Operations, Post Office, and Public Works Committees.

Here are the prospective Democratic chairmen, with age, percentage of Eisenhower Support in their voting during the 83rd Congress, and their views on legislation under their committees' jurisdiction:

Agriculture -- Allen J. Ellender (La.), 63, 47 percent, to replace George D. Aiken (Vt.), 62, 81 percent. A Senator since 1927, Ellender was Chairman in the 82nd Congress. He favors rigid price supports for basic farm commodities and announced Nov. 2 he would advocate a return to this method -- replacing flexible supports -- "as nearly as we can." He also favors greater government support for rural electrification.

Appropriations -- Carl Hayden (Ariz.), 77, 56 percent, replaces Styles Bridges (N.H.), 56, 65 percent. A Senator since 1927, Hayden is apt to go along with the Administration except on conflicts with his interest in development of the West through reclamation. A "gigantic development program" of natural resources is to be presented by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.). Hayden favors public power as opposed to the Administration's "partnership" power policy.

RUSSELL TAKES CHAIR

Armed Services -- Richard B. Russell (Ga.), 57, 28 percent, replaces Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), 62, 85 percent. A Senator since 1933, Russell was Chairman during the 82nd Congress. He may favor larger funds for military expansion despite budget-balancing problems.

Banking and Currency -- J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), 49, 33 percent, replaces Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), 57, 48 percent. A Senator since 1945, Fulbright has been a New and Fair Dealer but favored the Dixon-Yates power contract. He is expected to try for more public housing, and he will guide the "windfall profits" housing investigation.

District of Columbia -- Matthew M. Neely (W Va.), 80, 40 percent, replaces Francis Case (S.D.), 58, 73 percent. Neely, a Senator intermittently for 23 years, served as Chairman in the 82nd Congress. He favors home rule for the District as did his predecessor.

Finance -- Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), 67, 44 percent, replaces Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), 63, 87 percent. A Senator since 1933, Byrd has consistently fought for economy, and a reduction in the size of government. He

is generally opposed to tax cuts while the budget is unbalanced. Two major issues face his Committee. One is the temporary increase in the national debt limit. This expires in 1955, and Byrd originally opposed the increase. The other is extension of the reciprocal trade program, which he favors. Byrd, was one of four Democratic Senators who voted in 1954 against substituting a higher income tax exemption for dividend tax credits.

GEORGE REPLACES WILEY

Foreign Relations -- Walter F. George (Ga.), 76, 40 percent, replaces Alexander Wiley (Wis.), 70, 49 percent. A Senator since 1922, George was Chairman of the Finance Committee for more than 10 years, including during the 82nd Congress. He was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1941-1942. George favors cuts in economic and Point Four foreign aid. He also introduced a compromise version of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making power. Democratic Leader Johnson has pledged "complete support" to the President in a "united foreign policy."

Government Operations -- John L. McClellan (Ark.), 58, 34 percent, replaces Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), 45, 39 percent. A Senator since 1943, McClellan may be critical of Administration statistics on security firings. He has favored a proposal for a joint committee to conduct investigations. McClellan was this Committee's Chairman during the 82nd Congress. In that session, the late Clyde R. Hoev (D N.C.) was Chairman of the Committee's important Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. In the 83rd Congress, McCarthy headed both.

Interior and Insular Affairs -- James E. Murray (Mont.), 78, 37 percent, replaces Guy Cordon (Ore.), 64, 79 percent. A Senator since 1934, Murray favors public power. His Committee probably will be the fulcrum of the "gigantic development program" announced by Senator Johnson. Murray was Labor Committee Chairman in the 82nd Congress.

MAGNUSON FOR BRICKER

Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), 49, 37 percent, replaces John W. Bricker (Ohio), 61, 66 percent. A Senator since 1944, Magnuson is apt to push for more support to shipping. He may drop the Bricker probe of radio and TV networks.

Judiciary -- Harley M. Kilgore (W Va.), 61, 29 percent, replaces William Langer (N.D.), 68, also 29 percent. A Senator since 1941, Kilgore is expected to urge relaxation of immigration restrictions and may seek to investigate State Department slowness in granting visas. He may press for appointment of more Democrats as federal judges and U.S. Attorneys.

Labor and Public Welfare -- Lister Hill (Ala.), 60, 35 percent, replaces H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), 74, 83 percent. A Senator since 1938, he is expected to try for revision of the Taft-Hartley Labor law along lines more acceptable to labor. In the past he has backed proposals for increased federal aid to education.

CIVIL SERVICE PROBE

Post Office and Civil Service -- Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), 58, 30 percent, replaces Frank Carlson (Kan.), 61, 81 percent. A Senator since 1945, Johnston was Chairman in the 82nd Congress. He favors pay raises for post office and civil service employees, but opposes paying for them through increases in postage rates. He may investigate Republican policies on use of civil service jobs for patronage.

Public Works -- Dennis Chavez (N.M.), 66, 22 percent, replaces Edward Martin (Pa.), 75, 76 percent. A Senator since 1935, he was the Committee's Chairman in the 82nd Congress. He is expected to push for more flood-control projects and probably will support the President's tentative recommendations for a \$50 billion road-building program during the next 10 years.

Rules and Administration -- Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), 87, 54 percent, replaces William E. Jenner (Ind.), 46, 52 percent. A Senator since 1937, Green will have a major role in providing funds for investigations.

JOINT COMMITTEES

A Democratic-controlled 84th Congress will put lawmakers with lower Eisenhower-Support scores at the head of key joint committees dealing with such potential 1956 campaign issues as the Dixon-Yates power contract, defense production, unemployment and taxes.

Democrats most likely to succeed as Chairmen of the Joint Committees on Atomic Energy, the Economic Report, Internal Revenue Taxation, and Defense Production all have lower Active Eisenhower-Support percentages than the Republicans who led these groups during the 83rd Congress.

The difference in Eisenhower-Support percentages of the present GOP Chairmen and the four probable Democratic Chairmen range from 15 to 32 percent. The difference in Party averages for the 83rd Congress was 27 percent -- with Republicans scoring 72 percent in Active Eisenhower Support and Democrats 45 percent.

A comparison shows ages of the lawmakers, their Eisenhower-Support percentages -- how frequently they backed the President on Administration issues put to a roll-call vote in the 83rd Congress -- and the top subjects the joint groups are expected to deal with in 1955-56 sessions.

DIXON-YATES PROBE

Atomic Energy -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (DN.M.), 59, 52 percent Active Eisenhower Support, to replace Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), 50, 72 percent. The Joint Committee is expected to investigate the Dixon-Yates power contract and the Administration's atomic energy program.

Economic Report -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), 55, 35 percent, to replace Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), 61, 67 percent. Under Democratic control, the group is expected to turn a critical eye on the Administration's unemployment figures and the President's 1955 Economic Report.

Internal Revenue Taxation -- Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), 61, 60 percent, to replace Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), 63, 87 percent. This unit will continue its study of the nation's tax structure and possible areas of improvement.

Defense Production -- Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), 49, 33 percent, to replace Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), 57, 48 percent. The Committee is scheduled to be terminated June 30, 1955, but it may be extended. Its activities will focus on U.S. production of critical and strategic materials and related defense production.

The chairmanship in two of these Committees will shift from a Representative to a Senator, and in one from a Senator to a Representative because of the committees' practice of rotating every two years between ranking House and Senate members.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which checks on federal pay, personnel and spending, has been headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) ever since the unit was set up in 1941, despite party control shifts. Byrd is in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee in the new Congress, which may mean a change in leadership of the joint unit for the first time.

NEW LEADERS

The next speaker of the House -- and Speaker in every Democrat-controlled Congress since 1940 -- will be Texas' Sam Rayburn. Rayburn gave the President support in 63 percent of the roll-call votes which tested Mr. Eisenhower's strength during the 83rd Congress. His Active-Opposition score was 29 percent.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), will be Senate Majority Leader. He supported the President in 55 percent of the test roll calls, and was in opposition on 44 percent. Johnson probably will have as assistant majority leader Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), who gave the President 51 percent support.

Johnson and the present Majority Leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) agreed on only 10 key votes of 1954, and then both were in opposition to the President. Both favored the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty making powers, while opposing the request for more public housing.

GOP House control will be in the hands of Joseph W. Martin (R Mass.), who will yield the Speaker's chair to become minority leader. As Speaker, Martin compiled no Support or Opposition Scores. Martin will have Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) as assistant minority leader and whip. Halleck's score was 92 percent.

Rayburn is expected to have as floor leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), with J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) as whip. Each gave the President 53 percent voting support in 1953-54.

Defeat of Sen. Homer E. Ferguson (R Mich.) leaves open the Chairmanship of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

YOUTH, LAWYERS ON INCREASE IN 84TH CONGRESS

Ages

The average lawmaker in the new 84th Congress will be 52.2 years old -- almost a year younger than the average Member of either the 82nd or 83rd Congresses.

The average Senator in the new Congress will be 57.2 years old, while the age of the average Representative will be 51.3 years. Averages are based on the ages of all 96 Senators and 430 of the 435 House Members, as of Jan. 5, 1955, the date the 84th Congress convenes. How the average ages will compare with those for previous Congresses:

Congress	Senate	House	Both Chambers
84th	57.2	51.3	52.2
83rd	56.6	52	53
82nd	56.6	52	53
81st	58.5	51	53.8

The oldest and youngest Senators to take seats in the 84th Congress will be Democrats Theodore Francis Green (R I.), who is 87, and Russell B. Long (La.), 36. Oldest Republican Senator will be Edward Martin (Pa.), 75; the youngest Charles E. Potter (Mich.), 38.

In the House, youngest Republican will be Rep. Joe Holt (Calif.), age 30, and youngest Democrat, Representative-elect Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), 31. Oldest House members, all 79, will be Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) and James B. Bowler (D Ill.).

Professions

Lawyers again will predominate in the 84th Congress, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the membership. And more than one in four members will have backgrounds including business or banking.

Ninety-seven percent in the Senate and 88 percent in the House have had prior experience in politics or civic service. Sixty-three percent of the Senators and 58 percent of the Representatives are veterans of the armed forces.

Some Congressmen have engaged in more than one profession, which explains why the percentages in the following breakdown total more than 100. A few, such as housewives, fit into no professional category. The House tabulation is based on 433 of 435 Members.

	83rd Congress		84th Congress	
	Senate	House	Senate	House
Agriculture	22%	14%	22%	11%
Business or Banking	30	34	29	29
Journalism	10	9	10	9
Law	58	57	63	56
Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering	6	2	4	3
Teaching	15	15	18	10

Women In Congress

The 17 women who won their way into the 84th Congress brought the distaff representation on Capitol Hill to a record high. The previous "high" were the 82nd Congress, with 11 women, and the 83rd, with 14.

The 1954 election victors included all 13 women incumbents who sought re-election and four newcomers to the Congressional scene. In addition to the 17 women elected to the 84th Congress, Mrs. George P. Abel (R Neb.) won a Senate seat for the remaining two months of the 83rd Congress, raising the total number of women elected to Congress to 18.

Feminine representation of the two major parties in Congress during the 1955-56 sessions will consist of Republican Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), elected Sept. 13, 1954, to a second term as Senator, and seven Republicans and nine Democrats in the House. GOP women outnumbered the Democrats nine to five in the 83rd Congress.

31 WOMEN RAN

Thirty-one women -- 15 Republicans and 16 Democrats -- sought seats in the 84th Congress. Thirteen were incumbents. Of the 18 others, four -- all Democrats -- unseated male opponents.

Mrs. Iris Blitch (D Ga.), 42, a state senator and Democratic National Committeewoman, defeated Rep. William M. (Don) Wheeler (D) in the Sept. 8 Georgia primary and was unopposed in the Nov. 2 election.

Mrs. Coya Knutson (Democrat-Farmer Labor), a former teacher who had served in the Minnesota lower house and with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, defeated Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.).

Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), a former judge who served in the Michigan legislature won the House seat of Charles G. Oakman (R), after an unsuccessful effort to unseat Oakman in 1952.

Mrs. Edith Green (D Ore.), former teacher, defeated Tom Lawson McCall (R).

Former Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah), who was defeated for re-election in 1952, was gain unsuccessful in her attempt to return to Capitol Hill.

WINNING INCUMBENTS

The seven GOP women incumbents who retained their seats in the House were Reps. Cecil M. Harden (Ind.); Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.); Ruth Thompson (Mich.); Katharine St. George (N.Y.); Frances P. Bolton (Ohio); Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.); Gracie Pfof (Idaho); Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.); Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.); Vera Buchanan (Pa); Elizabeth Kee (W. Va.); and Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, GOP Delegate from Hawaii. Mrs. Farrington succeeded her husband on his death in 1954. and won re-election Nov. 2.

Since Civil War

10 PRESIDENTS HAVE BUCKED OPPOSITION CONGRESSES

Only once since the Civil War have Democrats been on top in both chambers of Congress while a Republican sat in the White House -- as will be the case when the 84th Congress convenes.

The only other GOP President to buck opposition control of both House and Senate was Rutherford B. Hayes, from 1879-81, who faced even bigger problems than Mr. Eisenhower can expect.

Barring switches on vote recounts, Democrats will have only a one-member margin over Republicans in the Senate, and a 232-203 edge in the House when the 84th Congress convenes. In Hayes' 46th Congress, the Democratic Senate edge was 10 votes, while in the House Democrats outnumbered Republicans, 150-128.

While Mr. Eisenhower will be only the second GOP President since the Civil War to buck opposition control of both chambers of Congress, four Democratic chief executives have had to face the problem.

TRUMAN FACED PROBLEM

In 1947-48, Harry S. Truman was faced by a GOP-controlled House and Senate in the 80th Congress. Other Presidents who had to work with a Congress dominated by the opposition party were Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland and Andrew Johnson.

Johnson, a War Democrat, was Abraham Lincoln's vice president. Following the assassination of the Republican Civil War Leader, Johnson struggled through his term while both the 39th and 40th Congresses were controlled by Republicans.

Only Cleveland faced a Senate controlled by the opposition party while the House remained in friendly hands. But it happened to him twice -- during the 49th and 50th Congresses. Both times Democrats retained sizeable majorities in the House, but Republicans organized the Senate.

Six times during Republican Presidencies Democrats controlled the House while the GOP organized the Senate.

HOOVER ALSO VICTIM

The most recent case of a Congressional house divided was in 1931-33, during the Presidency of Herbert Hoover. Democrats organized the House because of deaths occurring between the election and the convening of the 72nd Congress, but Republicans retained their grip on the Senate.

Other Presidents who faced friendly Senates and opposition-dominated Houses since Civil War days were Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, William Howard Taft, Benjamin Harrison and Ulysses S. Grant.

All told, Administrations have bucked opposition control of one or both chambers of Congress 14 times since the Civil War. Party splits between the Administration

and Congress occurred 10 times between 1861 and 1900. Administrations have faced opposition Congresses only four times since the turn of the century.

Only twice since the Civil War have independents or members of minor parties influenced organization of Congress. The most recent case was in 1917.

MINORITY PARTY ORGANIZES

Democrats organized the House that year, even though they were outnumbered by Republicans. The party breakdown was 216 Republicans, 210 Democrats and nine Representatives from other parties. The Democrats teamed with the other-party members to elect Champ Clark (D) speaker.

Other-party members also helped break the only Republican-Democratic deadlock in history at the start of a Senate session.

The Senate party lineup in 1881, at the start of the 47th Congress, was 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats and two Senators of other parties. Republicans, joined by one "Readjustor," finally elected David Davis as Senate president pro tem.

Davis, a former Republican who had been elected to the Senate as a Democrat, said he considered his selection as president pro tem recognition of his "independent position" in politics. He frequently supported the GOP cause, and was criticized by Democrats for his lack of party regularity.

HEADACHES IN SPLIT CONTROL

Opposition control of Congress has generally proved a headache to the party in the White House -- and often to the opposition party as well. Since 1900, four Administrations have bucked opposition control of one or both chambers of Congress. In three of these cases, the opposition party has gone on to win the Presidency in the next election.

Democrats who controlled the House in 1911-13, during Taft's presidency, pushed through many so-called "pop gun" measures. Taft's veto of these bills was one cause of his defeat in 1912.

Woodrow Wilson encountered partisanship in 1919-21, when Republicans controlled both chambers of the 66th Congress. Democrats organized the House during the last two years of Herbert Hoover's term, and, according to the ex-President, used "sabotage and obstructionist tactics." Both Hoover and Wilson met defeat at the polls at the next general election.

Republicans controlled both Chambers in 1947-49, and battled Harry S. Truman over tax cuts and a new labor law. Truman, however, won re-election through a vigorous campaign and blasts at the "worst" 80th Congress.

Who Was On Top?

Since Civil War, 14 Administrations Have Bucked Opposition Congresses

Opposition Control of Both Chambers...

CONGRESS	PRESIDENT	SENATE			HOUSE		
		Number	Breakdown	Others, Vacancies	Number	Breakdown	Others, Vacancies
80th 1947-49	Truman (D)	96	<u>51 Rep</u> 45 Dem	0	435	<u>245 Rep</u> 187 Dem	3
66th 1919-21	Wilson (D)	96	<u>48 Rep</u> 47 Dem	1	435	<u>237 Rep</u> 191 Dem	7
54th 1895-97	Cleveland (D)	88	<u>44 Rep</u> 39 Dem	5	357	<u>246 Rep</u> 104 Dem	7
46th 1879-81	Hayes (R)	76	<u>43 Dem</u> 33 Rep	0	293	<u>150 Dem</u> 128 Rep	15
40th 1867-69	Johnson (D)*	53	<u>42 Rep</u> 11 Dem	0	193	<u>143 Rep</u> 49 Dem	1
39th 1865-67	Johnson (D)*	52	<u>42 Rep</u> 10 Dem	0	191	<u>145 Rep</u> 46 Dem	0

... Of Senate Alone...

50th 1887-89	Cleveland (D)	76	<u>39 Rep</u> 37 Dem	0	325	<u>170 Dem</u> 151 Rep	4
49th 1885-87	Cleveland (D)	73	<u>41 Rep</u> 34 Dem	1	325	<u>182 Dem</u> 140 Rep	3

... And House Alone

72nd 1931-33	Hoover (R)	96	<u>48 Rep</u> 47 Dem	1	435	<u>218 Dem</u> 214 Rep	3
62nd 1911-13	Taft (R)	92	<u>49 Rep</u> 42 Dem	1	391	<u>228 Dem</u> 162 Rep	1
52nd 1891-93	Harrison (R)	88	<u>47 Rep</u> 39 Dem	2	333	<u>231 Dem</u> 88 Rep	14
48th 1883-85	Arthur (R)	76	<u>40 Rep</u> 36 Dem	0	325	<u>200 Dem</u> 119 Rep	6
45th 1877-79	Hayes (R)	76	<u>39 Rep</u> 36 Dem	1	293	<u>156 Dem</u> 137 Rep	0
44th 1875-77	Grant (R)	76	<u>46 Rep</u> 29 Dem	1	293	<u>181 Dem</u> 107 Rep	5

*Johnson, a War Democrat, was a coalition running mate with Lincoln.

(Figures reflect lineups at beginning of each Congress)

If Their Senator Died...

18 GOVERNORS COULD SHIFT SENATE BALANCE

In the Nov. 2 elections, Democrats increased their governorships by seven, to 27. This may prove important in the fight to control the narrowly divided Senate; governors of all states except Wisconsin may name a successor when a Senate vacancy occurs.

Sixteen Republican Senators in the 84th Congress will have Democrats in the state house back home. In six states with Democratic governors-elect, both Senators will be Republicans. Ten Democrats and Wayne Morse (I Ore.) will represent states with GOP governors.

During the last Congress, nine Senators died in office. One of the resulting appointments, that of Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio) to replace Robert A. Taft (R) gave Senate Democrats more votes than the GOP had for nearly six months of the 1954 session. The Republicans continued in control, however, and the appointment of Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.) to succeed Lester C. Hunt (D) shifted the voting majority back to the GOP again.

In 1955, 16 GOP Senators will represent 10 states where a Democrat sits in the governor's chair.

State	Senator	Age
Arizona	Barry M. Goldwater	45
Colorado	Gordon Allott*	47
Colorado	Eugene D. Millikin	63
Connecticut	Prescott Bush	59
Connecticut	William A. Purtell	57
Maine	Frederick G. Payne	54
Maine	Margaret Chase Smith	57
Michigan	Charles E. Potter	38
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye	58
New Jersey	Clifford P. Case*	50
New Jersey	H. Alexander Smith	74
New York	Irving M. Ives	50
Ohio	George H. Bender*	58
Ohio	John W. Bricker	61
Pennsylvania	Edward Martin	74
Pennsylvania	James H. Duff	71

*--Senator-elect

Ten Democrats will represent eight states where a Republican occupies the state house:

State	Senator	Age
Wyoming	Joseph C. O'Mahoney*	70
Delaware	J. Allen Frear	51
Illinois	Paul H. Douglas	62
Massachusetts	John F. Kennedy	37
Montana	Mike Mansfield	51
Montana	James E. Murray	78
Nevada	Alan Bible*	45
Washington	Warren G. Magnuson	49
Washington	Henry M. Jackson	42
Oregon	Richard L. Neuberger*	41

*--Senator-elect

Oregon, with a Republican governor, also has the lone independent Senator, Wayne Morse.

1955 GOVERNORS' LINE-UP

GOVERNORS			
	Not Up In 1954	Elected 1954	Total
Republicans	6	15	21
Democrats	8	19	27

ALABAMA -- J. E. Folsom (D)*
 ARIZONA -- Ernest W. McFarland (D)*
 ARKANSAS -- Orvel Faubus (D)
 CALIFORNIA -- Goodwin J. Knight (R)
 COLORADO -- Edwin C. Johnson (D)*
 CONNECTICUT -- Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)*
 DELAWARE -- J. Caleb Boggs (R)
 FLORIDA -- LeRoy Collins (D)*
 GEORGIA -- Marvin Griffin (D)*
 IDAHO -- Robert E. Smylie (R)*
 ILLINOIS -- Wm. G. Stratton (R)
 INDIANA -- George N. Craig (R)
 IOWA -- Leo A. Hoegh (R)*
 KANSAS -- Fred Hall (R)*
 KENTUCKY -- Lawrence W. Wetherby (D)
 LOUISIANA -- Robert F. Kennon (D)
 MAINE -- Edmund S. Muskie (D)*
 MARYLAND -- Theodore R. McKeldin (R)
 MASSACHUSETTS -- Christian A. Herter (R)
 MICHIGAN -- G. Mennen Williams (D)
 MINNESOTA -- Orville L. Freeman (D)
 MISSISSIPPI -- Hugh White (D)
 MISSOURI -- Phil M. Donnelly (D)
 MONTANA -- J. Hugo Aronson (R)
 NEBRASKA -- Victor E. Anderson (R)*
 NEVADA -- Charles H. Russell (R)
 NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Lane Dwinell (R)*
 NEW JERSEY -- Robert B. Meyner (D)
 NEW MEXICO -- John F. Simms, Jr. (D)*
 NEW YORK -- Averell Harriman (D)*
 NORTH CAROLINA -- Wm. B. Umstead (D)
 NORTH DAKOTA -- Norman Brunsdale (R)
 OHIO -- Frank J. Lausche (D)
 OKLAHOMA -- Raymond Gary (D)*
 OREGON -- Paul L. Patterson (R)
 PENNSYLVANIA -- George M. Leader (D)*
 RHODE ISLAND -- Dennis J. Roberts (D)
 SOUTH CAROLINA -- George B. Timmerman, Jr. (D)*
 SOUTH DAKOTA -- Joe J. Foss (R)*
 TENNESSEE -- Frank G. Clement (D)
 TEXAS -- Allan Shivers (D)
 UTAH -- J. Bracken Lee (R)
 VERMONT -- Joseph B. Johnson (R)*
 VIRGINIA -- Thomas B. Stanley (D)
 WASHINGTON -- Arthur B. Langlie (R)
 WEST VIRGINIA -- Wm. C. Marland (D)
 WISCONSIN -- Walter J. Kohler (R)
 WYOMING -- Milward L. Simpson (R)*

* "New" Governors

Probable Winner as of Nov. 5



CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Democrats captured control of both Houses of Congress in the Nov. 2 general election, making a net gain of 17 seats in the House and apparently making a net gain of two seats in the Senate.

The Congressional lineup in the 84th Congress as compared to the 83rd Congress on Nov. 2 is as follows:

SENATE			
	Democrats	Republicans	Independent
84th	48	47	1
83rd	46	49	1

HOUSE			
	Democrats	Republicans	Independent
84th	232	203	0
83rd	219	215	1

The Democratic gain in the Oregon Senate contest and the Republican win in the New Jersey Senate race may hinge on recounts.

Oregon's independent Wayne L. Morse has said that he will vote with the Democrats on organization. So has J. Strom Thurmond, Democratic Senator-elect from South Carolina, who unsuccessfully ran for President in 1948 on the States Rights ticket.

The House

The Democrats picked up, at GOP expense, three House seats in Pennsylvania, three in Illinois, two in Michigan, two in Missouri, and one each in California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, plus the Ohio seat of independent Frazier Reams.

GOP gains came in California, Florida, Kansas, Ohio and Texas -- one additional seat in each.

In the South the Republican Party maintained its hold on three of the four House seats it won in the Eisenhower sweep in 1952, and offset one loss by picking up two additional seats. William C. Cramer (R), St. Petersburg, 32-year-old Pinellas County attorney, defeated Courtney W. Campbell (D) in the First District. Bruce Alger (R), 36, Dallas real estate man, defeated Wallace Savage (D), ex-mayor of Dallas in the Fifth District. They are the first Republicans to represent these areas since Reconstruction. William C. Wampler (R) lost out to Sheriff Pat Jennings (D) of Smyth County in a close contest in Virginia's "fighting" Ninth District. But Richard H. Poff (R) of the Sixth Virginia, Joel T. Broyhill (R) of the 10th Virginia, and Charles Raper Jonas (R), of the 10th North Carolina held on to their seats in close contests.

The defeated incumbents, 18 Republicans, three Democrats, and one Independent: Reps. Robert L. Condon

(D Calif.), Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), Courtney W. Campbell (D Fla.), Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.), Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.), C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.), D. Bailey Merrill (R Ind.), Howard S. Miller (D Kan.), Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.), Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.), Kit Clardy (R Mich.), Charles G. Oakman (R Mich.), Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.), Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R Mo.), William C. Cole (R Mo.), Frazier Reams (I Ohio), Edward J. Bonin (R Pa.), S. Walter Stauffer (R Pa.), Louis E. Graham (R Pa.), William C. Wampler (R Va.), Will E. Neal (R W. Va.) and Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.).

Among the House newcomers are four women, all Democrats: Mrs. Iris Blitch (D Ga.), Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), Mrs. Coya Knutson (D Minn.) and Mrs. Edith Green (D Ore.). There will be 17 Congresswomen serving in the House in the 84th Congress. A Negro, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D Mich.) will take his place alongside the House's two other Negro Members, William L. Dawson (D Ill.) and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.).

EX-REPRESENTATIVES WIN

Six ex-Representatives -- five Democrats and one Republican -- won election to the House. They are Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), George H. Christopher (D Mo.), Victor Anfuso (D N.Y.), A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R Ohio), Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) and M. G. Burnside (D W. Va.). Baumhart has been serving as executive director of the GOP National Committee.

James Roosevelt (D), who failed to win the California governorship in 1950, swept into the 26th Congressional seat in Los Angeles County. But his brother, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D), who stepped out of the 20th (New York City) Congressional seat to run for New York attorney general, lost to Jacob K. Javits (R), retiring from the 21st District.

Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.), who was barred from atomic tests on security grounds, bowed to John R. Baldwin, Jr. (R), Martinez lawyer, in a close race in California's Sixth District. In the New Jersey 14th (Jersey City) District, T. James Tumulty (D), nephew of the late Joseph D. Tumulty, secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, succeeds retiring Edward J. Hart (D).

Two sons of former Congressmen tried for House seats this year. George Huddleston, Jr. (D) won in Alabama's Ninth (Birmingham) District, but Max L. Underwood (D Ohio), son of former Rep. Mell G. Underwood, (D), failed to hold the seat of former Rep. Robert T. Secret (D) in the Democratic column in the Ohio 15th District.

The Senate

Democrats made an apparent net gain of two seats in the Senate by picking up GOP-held seats in Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, Wyoming and, probably in Oregon; but they lost seats they held in Colorado, Iowa and Ohio to Republicans.

GOP incumbents who lost included Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, to Patrick V. McNamara (D), Detroit businessman and labor leader; John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), to former Vice President and ex-Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D); Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, to State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D); and Ernest S. Brown (R Nev.), appointed to fill the seat of the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D), to Alan Bible (D), former state attorney general.

The two Democratic incumbents who lost were Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), to Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa); and Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), to Rep. George H. Bender (R). Burke filled by appointment the Senate seat of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R).

Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) took over the seat of retiring Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D), while ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) took over the seat of retiring Sen. E. D. Crippa (R), who was appointed to succeed the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D).

Ten Representatives and three former Representatives ran for the Senate. The winners, all Republicans, were Bender, Martin, Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), and Norris Cotton (N.H.), and, apparently, ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (N.J.). Losers were Democrats Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.), Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) and ex-Rep. John A. Carroll (D Colo.), and Republicans Herbert B. Warburton (R Del.) and Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.).

Many of the Congressional races ended in photo-finishes. The results were so close in the Oregon and New Jersey Senate contests that recounts were ordered. Other particularly close Senate contests were in Ohio and Wyoming.

In South Carolina ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D), made political history by defeating State Sen. Edgar A. Brown (D) in a "write-in" contest. Thurmond, who ran as candidate for President on the 1948 States Rights ticket, challenged Brown after the latter had been named Democratic nominee for a full six-year Senate term to succeed the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1258).

GOVERNORSHIPS

Democrats won control of a majority of the governors' seats Nov. 2. They picked up seven governorships previously held by Republicans but lost none of those with which they went into the election. Counting their pickup of the Maine governorship in September, Democrats held 20 governors' seats, Republicans 28, prior to Nov. 2. The post-election total: 27 Democratic, 21 Republican.

After many years in power, Republicans lost the governorships of the key states of New York and Pennsylvania; they also lost in Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Connecticut and New Mexico. The closest election took place in New York, where Averell Harriman, former

Foreign Operations Administrator in the Truman Administration, former Secretary of Commerce and former ambassador to the USSR and Great Britain, defeated Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) by 9,657 votes (unofficial count). The administration of retiring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) initiated an investigation of possible fraud.

Three GOP incumbents failed to win re-election, including Howard Pyle (R), who lost to ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D) in Arizona; John Davis Lodge (R), who lost to ex-Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) in Connecticut; and C. Elmer Anderson (R) in Minnesota, who lost to Orville Freeman, Democratic National Committeeman. Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D) won the governorship of Colorado which he had held from 1933-37. Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R N.M.), who did not seek re-election, lost his race for the Senate, while the Democrats regained the New Mexico governorship. The governor's races in New York, Connecticut, Nevada and Wyoming were extremely close.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE

Most Democrats agreed they would organize the Senate in the 84th Congress, despite speculation that they would be unwilling to tackle the job with the hairline vote margin they will have as result of the Nov. 2 election.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), the current minority leader, said Nov. 4 "if we can organize it (the Senate), we will." Earlier the same day, Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) said Democrats might be "reluctant" to take control with only a one-vote margin.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said "there is no doubt" that Democrats "have a definite obligation to the public" to organize the upper chamber. And Sen. Walter E. George (D Ga.), the Senate's senior member, said he thought Democrats should take the responsibility for organizing the Senate if they had the votes to do so.

The present majority leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), said Nov. 4 he expects Democrats to organize and control the upper chamber. But he added that this new responsibility "might develop some cleavages in their own ranks."

DISPUTED ELECTIONS

New York Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein Nov. 4 launched a statewide investigation of reported voting frauds in the Nov. 2 gubernatorial election, in which Averell Harriman defeated Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) by 9,657 votes (unofficial count). In Wisconsin, State CIO President Charles Schultz and Secretary-Treasurer Ross Baum Nov. 4 asked for recount of the ballots in the Wisconsin governor race, which saw Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R) defeat William Proxmire (D) by an unofficial margin of about 34,000 votes. Proxmire said that he had not instigated the recount and wanted no part of it. In New Hampshire, Democrat Thomas J. McIntyre, who lost the First District House race to Rep. Chester E. Merrow (R), Nov. 4 asked for a recount. Possible recounts were being considered in New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon Senate races, and in the Virginia Ninth District House contest.

THE CAMPAIGN WINDUP

President Eisenhower led Republicans and Adlai E. Stevenson pined the Democrats in a last-minute spurt of campaign activity.

REPUBLICANS

The President and his lieutenants urged the voters to elect a GOP 84th Congress.

Because of his expressed concern over "voter apathy," Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 29 made a one-day airplane tour of Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville and Wilmington, Del. In Cleveland, he said his Administration would not cease looking for a solution to unemployment until every person who wanted work found it, but added: "We won't go to war in order to get work." At Detroit, he claimed unemployment had dropped 60,000 in that city alone in the past month. "For 20 years," the President said, "we have lived under a false belief that the only time America is really prosperous is when she is at war." In Wilmington, he asked, "Do we want to split the team that has brought peace and prosperity?" The President added, "If everybody votes, we're in...We are on the march -- the crusade is still going."

President Eisenhower personally telephoned 10 citizens Oct. 30 to spark a "phone your neighbor" drive, requesting each of them to call 10 others, and for these 10 to call 10 more, in endless chain fashion, urging election of a Republican Congress.

The President complimented Vice President Richard M. Nixon Oct. 28 for a "tremendous job" of campaigning. Nixon, who delivered almost 200 speeches in 31 states, has stressed the subversive issue, particularly in states with "New Deal" candidates. In San Mateo, Calif., Oct. 30, he said a Democratic victory would mean a return to a policy of hard times and war.

Nixon stated Oct. 31 that Adlai E. Stevenson, in his Cooper Union speech on Oct. 30, had made a "hysterical, scurrilous and vicious" attack on President Eisenhower. (For Stevenson's speech, see adjoining column) Nixon Nov. 1 issued a statement claiming that left-wing elements of the Democratic Party had used the "Big Lie" technique as their major campaign strategy.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Oct. 30 said election of a Democratic Congress would turn over Congressional investigation of Communism and corruption to a "new kind of five per center.... Democrats who supported President Eisenhower's program only five per cent of the time."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said Oct. 30 that Democratic leaders "are frantic at the big swing toward the Republicans" in the last 10 days. "Harry Truman set the tone and Mitchell and Stevenson learned their scales from the master," Hall added.

In Dayton, Ohio, Defense Secretary Charles F. Wilson Oct. 29 said Administration critics "are really smelling the corruption and mistakes that their New Deal-Fair Deal friends left. The American people are too smart to be influenced by irresponsible political harangues."

DEMOCRATS

Adlai E. Stevenson, in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 27, accused GOP spokesmen of having conducted a campaign of "slanders, epithets, accusations, and Communists in government." In Great Neck, N.Y., Oct. 29, he said the Republican campaign had "degenerated into a conspiracy of abuse" which reflected the "desperation" of GOP candidates.

In New York Oct. 29, Stevenson said that despite a pledge of a high-level campaign, Sen. Irving M. Ives (R), GOP gubernatorial nominee, was "soaring through the gutter....right behind Gov. Dewey and Vice President Nixon."

At Cooper Union in New York Oct. 30, he asserted "the President himself" had approved Republican campaign material which has been "standard Communist propaganda for years." This, Stevenson said, "is the end of the great crusade. The President himself has affirmed the proposition that our prosperity in the past has been achieved only at the price of war and bloodshed. I am sure that the President must have spoken thoughtlessly or carelessly."

Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell Oct. 29 attacked President Eisenhower for participating in what he termed the "shameful" Republican campaign of "smear and fear." Mitchell said Mr. Eisenhower evidently has concluded that his program "isn't good enough" to elect a Republican Congress, and other Republicans have concluded Mr. Eisenhower's own popularity "isn't enough."

Referring to the Republican telephone campaign as a "talkathon," Mitchell Oct. 30 urged Democratic candidates and officials to organize a "walkathon," by walking to the homes of 10 people. Democratic candidates, the telegram added, "can afford to meet the voters face to face."

Mitchell on Nov. 1 accused the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee of distributing a piece of "malicious fakery" -- a spot radio announcement which he said told listeners that Moscow "orders" the defeat of Republican candidates. He said he was investigating legal action against the radio stations concerned.

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Oct. 29 urged election of a Democratic Congress so that "our foreign policy will no longer speak with a forked tongue, but with one voice -- that of the President." He said Republicans were using "barnstorming trips, warmed-over slander, personal vilification and inflated claims" in their final drive.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Oct. 28 told government employees to vote Democratic to end what he called a "spoils deal" on Civil Service jobs. Citing what he termed government attempts to oust persons from civil service jobs, he said: "I am sure that the present Administration will now try to gain legislative authority to do legally what they have failed to do illegally."



CENSURE SESSION

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Nov. 4 the Senate will reconvene as scheduled Nov. 8 to consider censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Oct. 30, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the Senate may take the rest of the year to dispose of the McCarthy censure issue, and Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said he agreed with McCarthy's prediction that the Senate would vote for censure. (For recommendations of Senate Censure committee see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1241ff.)

In pre-session developments, McCarthy:

Wired Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) Oct. 30 asking for "a clear-cut statement" before election on whether Gillette would vote to censure McCarthy.

Wrote Attorney General Brownell, Jr., Oct. 30, urging him to seek an indictment of former Army Major Irving Peress under the false statements statute. McCarthy has called Peress a "Fifth-Amendment Communist."

Accused Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Nov. 1 of a "revolting exhibition of hypocrisy" in indicating on a television show that Douglas has not made up his mind how he would vote on proposed censure. Douglas replied that he didn't consider it fair to prejudge the case.

Released Nov. 4 a letter to Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) of the special censure committee, in which the Wisconsin Senator wrote that during hearings an "imbecilic ruling" by Watkins prevented McCarthy from defending himself against charges that he refused to appear before a Senate elections subcommittee in 1951-52.

STEVENS-McCARTHY

In a letter to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Nov. 4, Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens said the Army has officially reprimanded two unnamed officers for delay in handling the case of Maj. Irving R. Peress. Stevens said no action was taken on three other officers because in the Army's opinion, "no acts performed by them manifested the slightest indication of Communist sympathy nor any other dereliction of duty." The three officers, Stevens said, were Maj. Gen. William E. Bergin, the Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Ralph Zwicker, Commanding Officer at Camp Kilmer, N.J., when Peress was stationed there, and Maj. John J. McManus, assigned to the personnel center at Camp Kilmer. McCarthy Nov. 4 denounced as "completely phony" the Army's report. He said he would draft a letter accusing Stevens of "hiding the dangerous secret master responsible for coddling Peress."

TWO SENATORS DESIGNATED

Gov. Robert Crosby (R Neb.) said Nov. 4 he would designate Senators-elect Roman L. Hruska (R) and Mrs. George P. Abel (R) to represent the state during the censure session which convenes Nov. 8. Hruska will replace Sam Reynolds (R) for the unexpired four years of the term of the late Hugh A. Butler (R). Mrs. Abel, who replaces Mrs. Eva Bowring (R), will complete the term of

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Nov. 3 told his 51st White House news conference he sees no repudiation or disapproval of his Administration's policies in the Republican loss of the House to the Democrats. He added that he plans to consult with Democratic Congressional leaders -- as well as Republican -- on both domestic and international matters during the next session.

The President also:

Said "I believe that they (the people) feel they want to avoid extremes. That is what I stand for, and try to implement that thought by putting it into definite legislative programs; and I honestly believe the people approve of that."

Stated that he favors a two-party system in Maine and in the South, adding "I believe that in the political life, that you have got to have two groups, one watching the other all the time."

Answered, in response to a question about the possibility of Congressional investigations by the Democrats that he "tried to conduct the business of the executive department. . . so that to the greatest possible extent" agencies "can be laid out for the inspection of anybody."

Noted the U.S. had sent a new message to Russia on peaceful uses of atomic energy which he hoped would "start a new phase in the U.S.-USSR negotiations."

Announced that Moorehead Patterson, New York businessman, had agreed to head negotiations looking to an international atomic energy agency.

the late Dwight Griswold (R), which ends Jan. 3. The governor said he was designating the two Senators-elect on the strength of unofficial returns, even though state law says results of Nebraska's election cannot be certified before Nov. 22.

ELECTION INQUIRIES

Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) said Nov. 4 the Senate Privileges and Election Subcommittee would investigate New Jersey's Senate race between Clifford P. Case (R) and Rep. Charles R. Howell (D). Unofficial returns from all districts gave Case a 2,843 vote margin over Howell. Barrett is Chairman of the Subcommittee.

ABOLISH HOUSE COMMITTEE?

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), in line to become Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the 84th Congress, announced Nov. 3 he will ask the lower chamber to abolish the committee. Walter said he would ask that its functions be transferred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is second-ranking Democratic member. "If the transfer is made," said Walter, "....there will not be so much abuse of power in the future."

CAPITAL BRIEFS

SECURITY PACTS

The White House announced Oct. 30 that President Eisenhower will send the Southeast Asia Defense and German Rearmament pacts to the Senate, which convenes Nov. 8, with the hope of getting prompt action when the 84th Congress meets in January. Senate ratification is necessary to make the treaties effective.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the Committee would take up the treaties the week of Nov. 8.

CIVIL SERVICE PATRONAGE

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who apparently will head the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee in 1955, charged Oct. 30 that White House orders for channeling certain federal Civil Service jobs through Republican Party leaders were "illegal."

The President had defended one order, which laid down requirements for checking with the Republican National Committee on availability of Republicans to fill vacancies. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1324.) A Washington newspaper said it had uncovered another order, freezing certain job vacancies for 30 days to give Republican recruiters time to find personnel.

HOUSING PROBE

Clyde L. Powell, former assistant commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration who was jailed Oct. 29 to serve one year for contempt of court, was released on \$5,000 bail later the same day. Powell was released when the Circuit Court of Appeals over-ruled Federal District Judge F. Dickenson Letts, who had denied a motion that Powell be allowed bail pending appeal of the contempt conviction.

GERMAN PACT SIGNED

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Oct. 29 signed with Chancellor Adenauer a new American-German pact of friendship, commerce and navigation in a move to strengthen economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Dulles said it formalized the ties of firm friendship between the two nations.

BIPARTISAN CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower has invited Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders to a Nov. 17 White House briefing "in line with the President's established policy of keeping the leaders of both parties fully advised on foreign relations," Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said Nov. 5. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Nov. 5 that the President was eager to establish "close, cordial and constructive" relations with the new Democratic leadership in Congress. Meanwhile, the apparent future Senate and House leaders, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), met Nov. 5 in Bonham, Tex., to discuss plans for the 84th Congress. "Cooperation will depend quite a bit on the attitude of the Administration," Rayburn said. "If they want to go along with us, the Democratic House will go full force on all measures for the benefit of the country."

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

POWER CONTRACT

Committee. Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee.

Renewed Hearings Oct. 29 into the proposed Dixon-Yates contract.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1325.

Testimony. Oct. 29, Gordon R. Clapp, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, criticized the proposed power contract as a "bad financial arrangement." He said he regards the contract as an effort to "squeeze TVA into submission to private utilities so they can in the future dictate their own terms."

Oct. 30, Clapp predicted the Dixon-Yates power plan would never take effect because "when the facts are smoked out ... the revulsion of the people will finally get through to the President." He said President Eisenhower's approval of the contract was based on "an exceedingly slanted presentation" by the Budget Bureau. He said private power would cost the government more than \$5 million annually in excess of energy TVA could supply from a plant it wanted built but for which Congress refused appropriations.

Related Developments. Oct. 31, Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), and William Langer (R N.D.), said they would seek \$1 million from Congress next year to carry on the work of the Subcommittee and to investigate "power policies of the Administration."

MORE DIXON YATES

Committee. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Began review Nov. 4 of the proposed Dixon-Yates contract.

Testimony. Budget Bureau Director Rowland R. Hughes and Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss said the contract was "entirely fair" and "in the interest of all the people."

ST. LAWRENCE POWER

Committee. Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee.

Action. Announced hearing will be held "in the near future" on the role of private utilities in New York state, particularly with regard to distribution of power from the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers. The probe was disclosed Oct. 31 by the Subcommittee's chairman, William Langer (R N.D.), after Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) had asked Langer to study the New York power situation.

LATTIMORE CASE INQUIRY

Committee. Senate Judiciary Special Subcommittee.

Action. Committee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) Nov. 2 set up a Special Subcommittee to investigate why U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover had asked Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl to disqualify himself in the perjury trial of Far East Expert Owen Lattimore. Early hearings have been called for by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD VOTE CORRECTIONS

From May 26 through Aug. 20, issues of the Congressional Record have listed the following corrections in official reports of the outcome of roll-call votes.

The Congressional Record roll-call corrections in the list immediately below were inserted in the Record too late for CQ to include on current Weekly Report vote charts: Weekly Report pages where these votes may be found are indicated so that you may bring your Report file into conformity with the Record.

The list is subdivided into "Vote Changes" and "Stand or Announcement Changes." The former involve adjustment of the Yeas and Nays in the breakdown on the CQ roll-call charts -- the latter do not affect the breakdown.

TO CORRECT YOUR WEEKLY REPORT

Vote Changes

CQ Roll Call No.	WR Page No.	Member, and State	Correct Vote	Wrong Vote	Cong. Rec. Page Correc.
92	886	Young (R N.D.)	Y	A	*
35	774	Oakman (R Mich.)	Y	GP	8090
49	950	Doggs (D La.)	Y	GP	11576
30	710	Chelf (D Ky.)	Y	GP	12184
58	990	Kilburn (R N.Y.)	A	Y	12446
53	990	Radwan (R N.Y.)	Y	GP	13485
66	1024	Doggs (D La.)	Y	A	13852
74	1084	Dingell (D Mich.)	Y	GP	14521
74	1084	Halleck (R Ind.)	Y	GP	14530
53	990	McMillan (D S.C.)	N	A	14552

Stand or Announcement Changes

97	916	Holland (D Fla.)	AY	A	10223
1	80	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
5	218	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
6	250	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
7	286	Davis (D Tenn.)	AN	A	8622
8	318	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
10	318	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
13	422	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
14	422	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8622
16	454	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
17	454	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
18	454	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
22	614	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
24	614	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	A	8622
25	614	Davis (D Tenn.)	AN	A	8622
26	614	Davis (D Tenn.)	AN	A	8622
27	644	Davis (D Tenn.)	AN	GP	8622
40	884	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A5070
41	884	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AN	GP	A5070
42	884	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A5070
43	884	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A5070
55	990	Scudder (R Calif.)	AY	GP	11448
57	990	Bentson (D Tex.)	PY	PN	12148
57	990	Lyle (D Tex.)	PY	PN	12148
58	990	Bentson (D Tex.)	PY	PN	12148
58	990	Lyle (D Tex.)	PT	PN	12148
13	422	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A6022
19	550	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A6022
31	774	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A6022
32	774	Radwan (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	A6022
71	1084	Utt (R Calif.)	AY	GP	13868
71	1084	Wilson (R Calif.)	AY	GP	13868
71	1084	Hosmer (R Calif.)	AY	GP	13868
71	1084	McCarthy (D Minn.)	AY	GP	14006
31	774	Davis (R Wis.)	PY	GP	A6323
23	614	Byrnes (R Wis.)	AY	GP	A6260
31	774	Byrnes (R Wis.)	AY	GP	A6260
32	774	Byrnes (R Wis.)	AY	GP	A6260
29	710	Brownson (R Ind.)	AY	GP	A6329
30	710	Brownson (R Ind.)	AY	GP	A6329

RECORD CORRECTIONS ALREADY MADE BY CQ

The Congressional Record corrections listed below were made by CQ before its voting charts were published. They are included here only as a service to those who check the Congressional Record for corrections and seeming discrepancies.

Vote Changes

CQ Roll Call No.	WR Page No.	Member and State	Correct Vote	Wrong Vote	Cong. Rec. Page Correc.
38	848	O'Konaki (R Wis.)	N	GP	8945
52	990	Rooney (D N.Y.)	Y	GP	11388
53	990	Saylor (R Pa.)	N	Y	11576
62	1024	Wilson (R Ind.)	Y	GP	12442
70	1052	Kearney (R N.Y.)	N	Y	13179

Stand or Announcement Changes

28	680	Multer (D N.Y.)	AY	GP	6788
36	848	Deamer (R Ind.)	AY	GP	9005
39	884	Wilson (R Calif.)	AY	GP	9334
40	884	Rabaut (D Mich.)	AY	A	9523
40	884	Dorn (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	9542
46	914	Bolton, F.P. (R Ohio)	AY	GP	10037
46	914	Bender (R Ohio)	AY	GP	10056
46	950	Hess (R Ohio)	AY	GP	A5228
67	1052	Cretella (R Conn.)	AY	GP	13039
72	1084	Dodd (D Conn.)	AY	GP	14189
72	1084	Eberhardt (D Pa.)	AY	GP	14326

(For Jan. 6 through May 25 corrections, see WR, p. A-112)

KEY

Symbols used in these (Congressional Record) corrections:

Y -- Yea	AY -- Announced for
N -- Nay	PY -- Paired for
A -- Absent	PN -- Paired against
GP -- General Pair	

In correcting CQ vote charts, see key on chart for appropriate symbols.

*Not corrected in Cong. Rec.; call from Minority Clerk's Office.

THE NEW HOUSE

Membership For 84th Congress To Meet Jan. 5, 1955

	83rd Congress (1)	84th Congress (2)
Democrats _____	215*	232
Republicans _____	219*	203
Independents _____	1	

NEEDED FOR CONTROL -- 218

PARTY LINE-UP BY STATES

	83rd Congress		84th Congress		Gain/Loss			83rd Congress		84th Congress		Gain/Loss	
	R	D	R	D	R	D		R	D	R	D	R	D
Ala.	0	9	0	9	0	0	Nev.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ariz.	1	1	1	1	0	0	N.H.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ark.	0	6	0	6	0	0	N.J.	8	6	8	6	0	0
Calif.	19	11	19	11	0	0	N.M.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Colo.	2	2	2	2	0	0	N.Y.*	27	16	26	17	-1	1
Conn.	5	1	5	1	0	0	N.C.	1	11	1	11	0	0
Del.	1	0	0	1	-1	1	N.D.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fla.	0	8	1	7	1	-1	Ohio*#	16	6	17	6	1	0
Ga.*	0	10	0	10	0	0	Okla.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	1	0	0	Ore.	4	0	3	1	-1	1
Ill.	16	9	13	12	-3	3	Pa.	19	11	16	14	-3	3
Ind.	10	1	9	2	-1	1	R.I.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Iowa	8	0	8	0	0	0	S.C.	0	6	0	6	0	0
Kan.	5	1	6	0	1	-1	S.D.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ky.	2	6	2	6	0	0	Tenn.	2	7	2	7	0	0
La.	0	8	0	8	0	0	Tex.	0	22	1	21	1	-1
Maine	3	0	3	0	0	0	Utah	2	0	2	0	0	0
Md.	4	3	3	4	-1	1	Vt.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mass.	8	6	7	7	-1	1	Va.	3	7	2	8	-1	1
Mich.*	13	5	11	7	-2	2	Wash.	6	1	6	1	0	0
Minn.	5	4	4	5	-1	1	W.Va.	1	5	0	6	-1	1
Miss.	0	6	0	6	0	0	Wis.	8	2	7	3	-1	1
Mo.	4	7	2	9	-2	2	Wyo.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mont.	1	1	1	1	0	0							
Neb.	4	0	4	0	0	0	TOTAL	219#	215#	203	232	-16	17

(1) Membership as of adjournment Aug. 20, 1954.

(2) Figures reflect immediate results of election Nov. 2, 1954 (Maine election Sept. 13, 1954).

*Vacancies counted with party last holding seat.

3 Dem., 1 Rep.

Ga. - 4th - Dem.

Mich. - 3rd - Rep.

#Seat held by an independent in Ohio's Ninth District in the 83rd Congress was won by a Democrat in Nov. 2 balloting.

N.Y. - 8th - Dem.

Ohio - 15th - Dem.

HOUSE: 232 DEMOCRATS, 203 REPUBLICANS

* INCUMBENTS

ALABAMA

1. Frank W. Boykin (D)
2. George M. Grant (D)
3. George W. Andrews (D)
4. Kenneth A. Roberts (D)
5. Albert Rains (D)
6. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D)
7. Carl Elliott (D)
8. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D)
9. George Huddleston, Jr.* (D)

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Stewart Udall* (D)

ARKANSAS

1. E. C. Gathings (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. James W. Trimble (D)
4. Oren Harris (D)
5. Brooks Hays (D)
6. W. F. Norrell (D)

CALIFORNIA

1. Hubert D. Scudder (R)
2. Clair Engle (D)
3. John E. Moss, Jr. (D)
4. William S. Malliard (R)
5. John F. Shelley (D)
6. John R. Baldwin, Jr.* (R)
7. John J. Allen, Jr. (R)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. J. Arthur Younger (R)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Leroy Johnson (R)
12. B. F. Sisk* (D)
13. Charles M. Teague* (R)
14. Harlan Hagen (D)
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R)
16. Donald L. Jackson (R)
17. Cecil R. King (D)
18. Craig Hosmer (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. Carl Hinshaw (R)
21. Edgar W. Heistand (R)
22. Joseph F. Holt (R)
23. Clyde Doyle (D)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. Patrick J. Hillings (R)
26. James Roosevelt* (D)
27. Harry R. Sheppard (D)
28. James D. Utt (R)
29. John Phillips (R)
30. Robert C. (Bob) Wilson (R)

COLORADO

1. Byron G. Rogers (D)
2. William S. Hill (R)
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT

1. Thomas J. Dodd (D)
2. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R)
3. Albert W. Cretella (R)
4. Albert P. Morano (R)
5. James T. Patterson (R)
- AL. Antoni N. Sadiak (R)

Needed for Majority—218

Present (83rd) Congress (Including 4 Vacancies)

Republicans 219
Democrats 215
Others 1

New (84th) Congress

203

232

—

DELAWARE

- AL. Harris B. McDowell, Jr.* (D)

FLORIDA

1. William C. Cramer* (R)
2. Charles E. Bennett (D)
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
4. Dante B. Fascell* (D)
5. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D)
6. Dwight L. Rogers (D)
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D)

GEORGIA

1. Prince H. Preston (D)
2. J. L. Pilcher (D)
3. E. L. (Tic) Forrester (D)
4. John J. Flynt, Jr.* (D)
5. James C. Davis (D)
6. Carl Vinson (D)
7. Henderson Lanham (D)
8. Iris Faircloth Elitch* (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Paul Brown (D)

IDAHO

1. Gracie Ploof (D)
2. Hamer H. Budge (R)

ILLINOIS

1. William L. Dawson (D)
2. Barratt O'Hara (D)
3. James C. Murray* (D)
4. William E. McVey (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D)
7. James B. Bowler (D)
8. Thomas S. Gordon (D)
9. Sidney A. Yates (D)
10. Richard W. Hoffman (R)
11. Timothy P. Sheehan (R)
12. Charles A. Boyle* (D)
13. Marguerite Stitt Church (R)
14. Chauncey W. Reed (R)
15. Noah M. Mason (R)
16. Leo E. Allen (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)
18. Harold H. Velde (R)
19. Robert B. Chipfield (R)
20. Sid Simpson (R)
21. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D)
22. William L. Springer (R)
23. Charles W. Vursell (R)

24. Melvin Price (D)
25. Kenneth J. Gray* (D)

INDIANA

1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)
3. Shepard J. Crumpacker (R)
4. E. Ross Adair (R)
5. John V. Beamer (R)
6. Cecil M. Harden (R)
7. William G. Bray (D)
8. Winfield K. Denton* (D)
9. Earl Wilson (R)
10. Ralph Harvey (R)
11. Charles B. Brownson (R)

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel* (R)
2. Henry O. Talle (R)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. Karl M. LeCompte (R)
5. Paul Cunningham (R)
6. James I. Dolliver (R)
7. Ben F. Jensen (R)
8. Charles B. Hoven (R)

KANSAS

1. William H. Avery* (R)
2. Errett P. Scrivner (R)
3. Myron V. George (R)
4. Edward H. Rees (R)
5. Clifford R. Hope (R)
6. Wint Smith (R)

KENTUCKY

1. Noble J. Gregory (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. John M. Robison, Jr. (R)
4. Frank Chelf (D)
5. Brent Spence (D)
6. John C. Watts (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)
8. Eugene T. Siler* (R)

LOUISIANA

1. F. Edward Hebert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)
4. Overton Brooks (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. James H. Morrison (D)
7. T. A. Thompson (D)
8. George S. Long (D)

MAINE

1. Robert Hale (R)
2. Charles P. Nelson (R)
3. Clifford G. McIntire (R)

MARYLAND

1. Edward T. Miller (R)
2. James P. S. Devereux (R)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)
4. George H. Fallon (D)
5. Richard E. Lankford* (D)
6. DeWitt S. Hyde (R)
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

1. John W. Heselton (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)
6. William H. Bates (R)
7. Thomas J. Lane (D)
8. Torbert H. Macdonald* (D)
9. Donald W. Nicholson (R)
10. Laurence Curtis (R)
11. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)
12. John W. McCormack (D)
13. Richard E. Agglesworth (R)
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)

MICHIGAN

1. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)
2. George Meader (R)
3. August E. Johansen* (R)
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R)
6. Don Hayworth* (D)
7. Jesse P. Woolcott (R)
8. Alvin M. Bentley (R)
9. Ruth Thompson (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Victor A. Knox (R)
12. John B. Dennett (R)
13. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.* (D)
14. Louis C. Rabaut (D)
15. John D. Dingell (D)
16. John Lesinski, Jr. (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths* (D)
18. George A. Dondero (R)

MINNESOTA

1. August H. Andresen (R)
2. Joseph P. O'Hara (R)
3. Roy W. Wier (D)
4. Eugene McCarthy (D)
5. Walter H. Judd (R)
6. Fred Marshall (D)
7. H. Carl Andersen (R)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)
9. Coya Knutson* (D)

MISSISSIPPI

1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. Frank E. Smith (D)
4. John Bell Williams (D)
5. Arthur Winstead (D)
6. William M. Colmer (D)

WERE CHOSEN FOR 84TH CONGRESS ON NOV. 2

* INCUMBENTS

MISSOURI		19. Arthur G. Klein (D)	4. Tom Steed (D)	2. Jack Brooks (D)
1. Frank M. Karsten (D)	20. Irwin D. Davidson* (D)	21. Herbert Zelenko* (D)	5. John Jarman (D)	3. Brady Gentry (D)
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R)	22. Sidney A. Fine (D)	23. Isidore Dollinger (D)	6. Victor Wickersham (D)	4. Sam Rayburn (D)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	24. Charles A. Buckley (D)	OREGON		
4. George H. Christopher* (D)	25. Paul A. Fino (R)	1. Walter Norblad (R)	8. Albert Thomas (D)	5. Bruce Alger* (R)
5. Richard Bolling (D)	26. Ralph A. Gamble (R)	2. Sam Coon (R)	9. Clark W. Thompson (D)	6. Olin E. Teague (D)
6. W. R. Hull, Jr.* (D)	27. Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	3. Edith Green* (D)	10. Homer Thornberry (D)	7. John Dowdy (D)
7. Dewey Short (R)	28. Katharine St. George (R)	4. Harris Ellsworth (R)	11. W. R. Poage (D)	8. Albert Thomas (D)
8. A.S. J. Carnahan (D)	29. J. Ernest Wharton (R)	PENNSYLVANIA		
9. Clarence Cannon (D)	30. Leo W. O'Brien (D)	1. William A. Barrett (D)	16. J. T. Rutherford* (D)	9. Clark W. Thompson (D)
10. Paul C. Jones (D)	31. Dean P. Taylor (R)	2. William T. Granahan (D)	17. Omar Barleson (D)	10. Homer Thornberry (D)
11. Morgan M. Moulder (D)	32. Bernard W. Kearney (R)	3. James A. Byrne (D)	18. Walter Rogers (D)	11. W. R. Poage (D)
MONTANA		4. Earl Chudoff (D)	19. George Mahon (D)	12. Jim Wright* (D)
1. Lee Metcalf (D)	33. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	5. William J. Green, Jr. (R)	20. Paul J. Kilday (D)	13. Frank Bcard (D)
2. Orvin B. Fjare* (R)	34. William R. Williams (R)	6. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)	21. O. C. Fisher (D)	14. John J. Bell* (D)
NEBRASKA		7. Benjamin F. James (R)	AL. Martin Dies (D)	15. Joe M. Kilgore* (D)
1. Phil Weaver* (R)	35. R. Walter Riehlman (R)	8. Karl C. King (R)	UTAH	
2. Jackson B. Chase* (R)	36. John Taber (R)	9. Paul B. Dague (R)	1. Henry A. Dixon* (R)	16. J. T. Rutherford* (D)
3. Robert D. Harrison (R)	37. W. Sterling Cole (R)	10. Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	2. William A. Dawson (R)	17. Omar Barleson (D)
4. A. L. Miller (R)	38. Kenneth B. Keating (R)	11. Daniel J. Flood* (D)	VERMONT	
NEVADA		12. Ivor D. Fenton (R)	VIRGINIA	
AL. Clifton (Cliff) Young (R)	39. Harold C. Ostertag (R)	13. Samuel K. McConnell (R)	1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D)	1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE		14. George M. Rhodes (D)	2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)	2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)
1. Chester E. Merrow (R)	40. William E. Miller (R)	15. Francis E. Walter (D)	3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)	3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)
2. Perkins Bass* (R)	41. Edmund P. Radwan (R)	16. Walter M. Mumma (R)	4. Watkins M. Abbott (D)	4. Watkins M. Abbott (D)
NEW JERSEY		17. Alvin R. Dash (R)	5. William M. Tuck (D)	5. William M. Tuck (D)
1. Charles A. Wolverton (R)	42. John R. Pillion (R)	18. Richard M. Simpson (R)	6. Richard H. Poff (R)	6. Richard H. Poff (R)
2. T. Millet Hlad (R)	43. Daniel A. Reed (R)	19. James M. Quigley* (D)	7. Burr P. Harrison (D)	7. Burr P. Harrison (D)
3. James C. Auchincloss (R)	NORTH CAROLINA		8. Howard W. Smith (D)	8. Howard W. Smith (D)
4. Frank S. Thompson, Jr.* (D)	1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)	20. James E. Van Zandt (R)	9. Pat Jennings* (R)	9. Pat Jennings* (R)
5. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R)	2. L. H. Fountain (D)	21. Augustine B. Kelley (D)	10. Joel T. Broynhill (R)	10. Joel T. Broynhill (R)
6. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)	3. Graham A. Barden (D)	22. John P. Saylor (R)	WASHINGTON	
7. William D. Widnall (R)	4. Harold D. Cooley (D)	23. Leon H. Gavin (R)	1. Thomas M. Felly (R)	1. Thomas M. Felly (R)
8. Gordon Canfield (R)	5. Thurmond Chatham (D)	24. Carroll D. Kearns (R)	2. Jack Westland (R)	2. Jack Westland (R)
9. Frank C. Osmer, Jr. (R)	6. Carl T. Durham (D)	25. Frank M. Clark* (D)	3. Russell V. Mack (R)	3. Russell V. Mack (R)
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)	7. F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)	4. Hal Holmes (R)	4. Hal Holmes (R)
11. Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	8. Charles B. Deane (D)	27. James G. Fulton (R)	5. Walt Horan (R)	5. Walt Horan (R)
12. Robert W. Kean (R)	9. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	28. Herman P. Eberharter (D)	6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)	6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)
13. Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	10. Charles Baper Jonas (R)	29. Robert J. Corbett (R)	AL. Don Magnuson (D)	AL. Don Magnuson (D)
14. T. James Tumulty* (D)	11. Woodrow W. Jones (D)	30. Vera Buchanan (D)	WEST VIRGINIA	
NEW MEXICO		RHODE ISLAND		1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
AL. John J. Dempsey (D)	AL. Usher L. Durdick (R)	1. Aime J. Forand (D)	1. Thomas M. Felly (R)	2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
AL. Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	AL. Otto Krueger (R)	2. John E. Fogarty (D)	2. Jack Westland (R)	3. Cleveland M. Bailey (D)
NEW YORK		SOUTH CAROLINA		4. M. G. (Durnie) Burnside* (D)
1. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	1. Gordon H. Scherer (R)	1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)	1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)	5. Elizabeth Kee (D)
2. Steven D. Deronian (R)	2. William E. Hess (R)	2. John J. Riley (D)	2. John J. Riley (D)	6. Robert C. Dyrd (D)
3. Frank J. Decker (R)	3. Paul F. Schenck (R)	3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	
4. Henry J. Latham (R)	4. William M. McCulloch (R)	4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)	4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)	
5. Albert H. Bosch (R)	5. Cliff Clevenger (R)	5. James P. Richards (D)	5. James P. Richards (D)	
6. Lester Holtzman (D)	6. James G. Polk (D)	6. John L. McMillan (D)	6. John L. McMillan (D)	
7. James J. Delaney (D)	7. Clarence J. Brown (R)	SOUTH DAKOTA		
8. Victor L. Anuso* (D)	8. Jackson E. Betts (R)	1. Harold O. Lovre (R)	1. Harold O. Lovre (R)	
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D)	9. Thomas Ludlow Ashley* (D)	2. E. Y. Berry (R)	2. E. Y. Berry (R)	
10. Edna F. Kelly (D)	10. Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	TENNESSEE		
11. Emanuel Celler (D)	11. Oliver P. Bolton (R)	1. B. Carroll Reece (R)	1. B. Carroll Reece (R)	
12. Francis E. Dorn (R)	12. John M. Vorys (R)	2. Howard H. Baker (R)	2. Howard H. Baker (R)	
13. Abraham J. Multer (D)	13. A. D. Baumhart, Jr.* (R)	3. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)	3. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)	
14. John J. Rooney (D)	14. William H. Ayres (R)	4. Joe L. Evans (D)	4. Joe L. Evans (D)	
15. John H. Ray (D)	15. John E. Henderson* (R)	5. J. Percy Priest (D)	5. J. Percy Priest (D)	
16. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D)	16. Frank T. Dow (R)	6. Ross Bass* (D)	6. Ross Bass* (D)	
17. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R)	17. J. Harry McGregor (R)	7. Tom Murray (D)	7. Tom Murray (D)	
18. James G. Donovan (D)	18. Wayne L. Hays (D)	8. Jere Cooper (D)	8. Jere Cooper (D)	
OKLAHOMA		9. Clifford Davis (D)	9. Clifford Davis (D)	
1. Page Delcher (R)	19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)	TEXAS		
2. Ed Edmondson (D)	20. Michael A. Feighan (D)	1. Wright Patman (D)	1. Wright Patman (D)	
3. Carl Albert (D)	21. Charles A. Vanik* (D)	WISCONSIN		
OREGON		1. Lawrence H. Smith (R)	1. Lawrence H. Smith (R)	
1. Walter Norblad (R)	22. Frances P. Bolton (R)	2. Glenn R. Davis (R)	2. Glenn R. Davis (R)	
2. Sam Coon (R)	23. William E. Minshall, Jr.* (R)	3. Gardner R. Withrow (R)	3. Gardner R. Withrow (R)	
3. Edith Green* (D)	UTAH		4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)	4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
4. Harris Ellsworth (R)	1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)	1. Henry A. Dixon* (R)	5. Henry S. Reuss* (D)	5. Henry S. Reuss* (D)
PENNSYLVANIA		2. William A. Dawson (R)	6. William K. Van Pelt (R)	6. William K. Van Pelt (R)
1. William A. Barrett (D)	2. L. H. Fountain (D)	VERMONT		7. Melvin R. Laird (R)
2. William T. Granahan (D)	3. Graham A. Barden (D)	VIRGINIA		8. John W. Byrnes (R)
3. James A. Byrne (D)	4. Harold D. Cooley (D)	1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D)	1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D)	9. Lester R. Johnson (D)
4. Earl Chudoff (D)	5. Thurmond Chatham (D)	2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)	2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)	10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)
5. William J. Green, Jr. (R)	6. Carl T. Durham (D)	3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)	3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)	
6. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)	7. F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	4. Watkins M. Abbott (D)	4. Watkins M. Abbott (D)	
7. Benjamin F. James (R)	8. Charles B. Deane (D)	5. William M. Tuck (D)	5. William M. Tuck (D)	
8. Karl C. King (R)	9. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	6. Richard H. Poff (R)	6. Richard H. Poff (R)	
9. Paul B. Dague (R)	10. Charles Baper Jonas (R)	7. Burr P. Harrison (D)	7. Burr P. Harrison (D)	
10. Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	11. Woodrow W. Jones (D)	8. Howard W. Smith (D)	8. Howard W. Smith (D)	
11. Daniel J. Flood* (D)	12. George A. Shuford (D)	9. Pat Jennings* (R)	9. Pat Jennings* (R)	
12. Ivor D. Fenton (R)	WASHINGTON		10. Joel T. Broynhill (R)	
13. Samuel K. McConnell (R)	WEST VIRGINIA			
14. George M. Rhodes (D)	WISCONSIN			
15. Francis E. Walter (D)	WYOMING			
16. Walter M. Mumma (R)				
17. Alvin R. Dash (R)				
18. Richard M. Simpson (R)				
19. James M. Quigley* (D)				
20. James E. Van Zandt (R)				
21. Augustine B. Kelley (D)				
22. John P. Saylor (R)				
23. Leon H. Gavin (R)				
24. Carroll D. Kearns (R)				
25. Frank M. Clark* (D)				
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)				
27. James G. Fulton (R)				
28. Herman P. Eberharter (D)				
29. Robert J. Corbett (R)				
30. Vera Buchanan (D)				

SENATE MEMBERSHIP: 84TH CONGRESS

ALABAMA		* "New" Senators				NORTH DAKOTA	
		# Probable winner as of					
John J. Sparkman	(D)	Nov. 5				William Langer	(R)
Lister Hill	(D)					Milton R. Young	(R)
ARIZONA		SENATE				OHIO	
Carl Hayden	(D)	83rd Congress	Not Up	Elected	Congress	George H. Bender*	(R)
Barry M. Goldwater	(R)	(Present)	in 1954	Nov. 2	84th	John W. Bricker	(R)
ARKANSAS		Republicans	49	33	14	47	
John L. McClellan	(D)	Democrats	46	24	24	48	
J. W. Fulbright	(D)	Independents	1	1	—	1	
CALIFORNIA		MARYLAND				OKLAHOMA	
Thomas H. Kuchel	(R)	John M. Butler				Robert S. Kerr	(D)
William F. Knowland	(R)	J. Glenn Beall				A. S. Mike Monroney	(D)
COLORADO		MASSACHUSETTS				OREGON	
Gordon Allott*	(R)	Leverett Saltonstall				Richard L. Neuberger**	(D)
Eugene D. Millikin	(R)	John F. Kennedy				Wayne L. Morse	(I)
CONNECTICUT		MICHIGAN				PENNSYLVANIA	
Prescott Bush	(R)	Patrick V. McNamara*				Edward Martin	(R)
William A. Purtell	(R)	Charles E. Potter				James H. Duff	(R)
DELAWARE		MINNESOTA				RHODE ISLAND	
J. Allen Frear, Jr.	(D)	Hubert H. Humphrey				Theodore F. Green	(D)
John J. Williams	(R)	Edward J. Thye				John O. Pastore	(D)
FLORIDA		MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH CAROLINA	
Spessard L. Holland	(D)	James O. Eastland				J. Strom Thurmond*	(D)
George A. Smathers	(D)	John C. Stennis				Olín D. Johnston	(D)
GEORGIA		MISSOURI				SOUTH DAKOTA	
Richard B. Russell	(D)	Thomas C. Hennings				Karl E. Mundt	(R)
Walter F. George	(D)	Stuart Symington				Francis Case	(R)
IDAHO		MONTANA				TENNESSEE	
Henry C. Dworshak	(R)	James E. Murray				Estes Kefauver	(D)
Herman Welker	(R)	Mike Mansfield				Albert Gore	(D)
ILLINOIS		NEBRASKA				TEXAS	
Paul H. Douglas	(D)	Carl T. Curtis*				Lyndon B. Johnson	(D)
Everett M. Dirksen	(R)	Roman L. Hruska*				Price Daniel	(D)
INDIANA		NEVADA				UTAH	
Homer E. Capehart	(R)	Alan Bible*				Arthur V. Watkins	(R)
William E. Jenner	(R)	George W. Malone				Wallace F. Bennett	(R)
IOWA		NEW HAMPSHIRE				VERMONT	
Thomas E. Martin*	(R)	Styles Bridges				George D. Aiken	(R)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	(R)	Norris Cotton*				Ralph E. Flanders	(R)
KANSAS		NEW JERSEY				VIRGINIA	
Andrew F. Schoeppel	(R)	Clifford P. Case**				A. Willis Robertson	(D)
Frank Carlson	(R)	H. Alexander Smith				Harry F. Byrd	(D)
KENTUCKY		NEW MEXICO				WASHINGTON	
Alben W. Barkley*	(D)	Clinton P. Anderson				Warren G. Magnuson	(D)
Earle C. Clements	(D)	Dennis Chavez				Henry M. Jackson	(D)
LOUISIANA		NEW YORK				WEST VIRGINIA	
Allen J. Ellender	(D)	Irving M. Ives				Matthew M. Neely	(D)
Russell B. Long	(D)	Herbert H. Lehman				Harley M. Kilgore	(D)
MAINE		NORTH CAROLINA				WISCONSIN	
Margaret Chase Smith	(R)	W. Kerr Scott*				Alexander Wiley	(R)
Frederick G. Payne	(R)	Sam J. Ervin, Jr.				Joseph R. McCarthy	(R)
		WYOMING					
						Joseph C. O'Mahoney*	(D)
						Frank A. Barrett	(R)



congressional quiz

1. Q--Do Congressmen have to report campaign contributions and expenditures after election?

A--Yes. The Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires every candidate for the Senate and House of Representatives to file a report of contributions and expenditures within 30 days after election. Senate candidates file with the Secretary of the Senate; House candidates, with the Clerk of the House. Candidates also were required to file similar reports before the election.

2. Q--Why isn't election day on Saturday, when I have more free time?

A--In 1872 Congress established election day as the Tuesday following the first Monday in November on every even numbered year, unless a state constitution, then in effect, set another day. Maine has its elections on the second Monday in September.

3. Q--What requirements must a person elected to Congress have to be seated?

A--Four Constitutional requirements must be met by the elected person. He must be 25 or over to be a Member of the House, 30 or over to be sworn into the Senate. A Representative must have been a U.S. citizen at least seven years; a Senator, at least nine years. Both Representatives and Senators must be inhabitants of the state in which they were chosen. And when sworn in or any time during their tenure they cannot "hold office under the United States." Other questions about qualification can and have been raised, since the Constitution makes Congress the judge of the "elections, returns and qualifications" of its Members.

4. Q--Has Congress ever refused to seat a duly elected person because of his marital status?

A--Yes. In 1900 the House refused to seat Brigham H. Roberts of Utah on the ground that he was a polygamist.

5. Q--When does the term begin for a Congressman who was elected this year?

A--The terms of the newly-elected Congressmen begin at noon, Jan. 3, 1955. Though Congress will not convene until Jan. 5, and the lawmakers can't be certified or sworn in until then, the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution says the terms of Senators and Representatives shall end at noon on Jan. 3 and "the terms of their successors shall then begin." The terms of members elected to fill unexpired terms is determined by certification of state election boards.

6. Q--Have we always elected our Representatives by secret ballot.

A--No. It was not until 1872 that Congress prescribed that Representatives be elected by secret ballot.

7. Q--How many states permit voting by absentee ballot?

A--All states except Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, permit civilian absentee voting. Even these states permit absentee balloting by servicemen -- New Mexico is the only state which has no absentee ballot for men in the armed forces. Vermont, in 1896, was the first state to authorize absentee balloting.

8. Q--How can the President make appointments to office that require Senate approval while the Senate is not in session?

A--The Constitution says: "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions (appointments) which shall expire at the end of their (the Senate's) next session." As of Oct. 19, President Eisenhower had made 164 recess appointments.

9. Q--What are the "standing" committees of Congress?

A--There are 15 "standing" committees of the Senate, 19 of the House. These are the permanent committees of Congress (unless Congress changes the number, as it last did in 1946). Special and select committees are often created temporarily or to handle specific problems. In addition, there are more than a score of Joint Committees and Congressional Commissions, also devoted to more specific activities. Standing committees handle most of the legislation in Congress; rarely do special or select committees study and report out bills.

10. Q--At what times do the Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session?

A--The two Houses meet in joint session (held in the House chamber which is the larger) for the official count of the Presidential electoral vote, to receive messages delivered in person by the President -- such as his messages on the State of the Union -- and to receive distinguished foreign visitors who address the Congress.



the week in congress

New Hands On Whip

The United States settled down to watch coalition government in action as the Democrats apparently won control of the 84th Congress. Sent to the House were 232 Democrats, 203 Republicans. The apparent Senate line-up: 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans, one independent. Refusing to interpret the GOP defeat as a repudiation of his Administration's record, President Eisenhower retracted as too strong his campaign prediction that Democratic control of Congress would result in a "cold war of partisan politics."

Eisenhower's Gains, Losses

Five of the 14 "new" Senators are expected to support the President's foreign policy more than their predecessors, two likely will support him less, and seven probably will vote about like the Senators they replace. On domestic issues, three of the newcomers represent gains for Mr. Eisenhower, six figure as losses, and he'll probably break even on five.

New Faces

All of the 14 have political backgrounds, and eight have served in Congress before. Two are former Senators, six moved up from the House, two are ex-governors, and three have held other state offices. One was a local school board member.

State House Power

Democrats, who won only narrow Senate and House victories, reversed GOP domination of state politics. They will have 27 governors in 1955. The GOP has 28 now. With the Democratic margin in the Senate thin, gubernatorial appointive powers could cause control to see or saw. One spotlighted Democratic

victory had vote-counters calling for micrometers. An unofficial count in New York placed Averell Harriman in the lead over Irving M. Ives by fewer than 10,000 votes.

Whew!

Several Congressional races also left the apparent winners sweating. Some of the losers still weren't sure they would be private citizens in 1955 and 1956. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) claimed victory in his Senate contest election night, but Clifford P. Case (R) edged ahead the following day. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) lead Richard L. Neuberger (D) in early returns -- but lost on the final ones. Recounts could upset either outcome.

Spotlight's Fringe

Warming up to his forthcoming battle in the censure session, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) dismissed as "phony" the Army's report on the honorable discharge granted Maj. Irving Peress.

Administration spokesmen defended the Dixon-Yates power contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, but opponents continued their barrage.

Behind The Headlines

The President probably will lose support at Congress' most strategic outposts -- the committee chairmanships -- when Democrats take control from the Republicans. Congressional Quarterly's analysis of voting records shows that nearly all the prospective Democratic chairmen supported Mr. Eisenhower less frequently than their GOP predecessors during the 83rd Congress. Southerners, who had to listen while others banged the gavels in 1953 and 1954, are in line to head most of the committees

in 1955 and 1956. Despite the switch in control, the President emerged from the election with prospects of about the same degree of voting support in the Senate that he had during the 83rd Congress -- enough to win most tests, but too

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

thin a cushion to spare him some bruises. He can expect slightly more support for his foreign policy, but probably will face a shade more opposition on his domestic program. Once again, he'll have to nurse his margins on major, controversial votes. Women's political power continued to surge, as 17 -- a new record -- were elected. Besides its status as the most feminine Congress on record, the 84th will be comparatively young -- with an average age of 52.2 years. Lawyers again will predominate.